FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 031 *16 February 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Vasiliyev Criticizes U.S. Position at Geneva AA 1
TASS Reports SPD Support for USSR on Disarmament AA 1
Biryukov Views U.S. Plans for Chemical Warfare AA 1
Genri Views Powers Behind West's Arms Industry [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 7 Feb] AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Tikhonov Views Relations With PRC, Other Issues CC 1
Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Bovin, Shishliv, Levin] CC 8
    WFTU Congress CC 8
    Cuban Affairs CC 9
    SRV Affairs CC 10
    Poland, CSCE Meeting CC 11
    Geneva Arms Talks CC 12
    U.S. Policy Toward Egypt CC 14
Zamyatin Views Arms Talks, European Relations [Helsinki HUFVUDSTASBLADET 10 Feb] CC 15
U.S. 'Campaign of Slander' Against UN Scored [Matyash] CC 16

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Observer Comments on Vashchenko Case [Kornilov] A 1
Reagan Arms Budget Unpopular Abroad, at Home [Matveyev] A 2
Sanctions Against Poland, USSR Only Hurt U.S. [IZVESTIYA] A 3
U.S. 'Truth' Project 'Something Opposite' [Krivitskiy in PRAVDA] A 3
N.Y. Mayor Koch Joins Zionist Attack on UN [Vasilets] A 4

CHINA

USSR-PRC Talks on River Navigation Begin B 1
PRAVDA Sees PRC Leaders Rehabilitating Maoism [Barakhta, 30 Jan] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Joint U.S.-S. Korea Military Maneuvers Assessed C 1
    'Militarist Farce' C 1
    'Offensive Operation' C 1
    Japan: 'Invisible Participant' [Vinogradov] C 2
    DPRK Statement Cited C 2
Japanese Leaders Seeking To Revive WW II Might [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Feb] C 3
USSR-DPRK Ties at Automobile Plant Noted C 3
Supreme Soviet Honors MPR Foreign Minister C 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Ogarkov's 4 Feb Activities in Hanoi Reported [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Feb] E 1
TRUD Reports on SRV TU Delegation's Visit to USSR [7 Feb] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

CSSR Agent Cited on Subversion Against Poland [Antonov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Feb] F 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Cited on 'Antisocialist' Activities F 2
U.S. Pressures Poland With Fishing Ban F 3
CPSU Organ Discusses U.S.-Polish Relations [Chernyshev in AGITATOR] F 4
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Red Brigade-Solidarity Link F 4
Army Paper on Joint Polish Exercise, Martial Law [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] F 5
Gen Zaytsev Surveys Role of Soviet Troops in GDR [ADN] F 5
Gen Yepishev Visits Soviet Army Unit in GDR [Bogdanovskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Feb] F 6
Tashkent Reports Stopover by Bulgarian Official F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Views 'Polemic Unleashed' by PCI G 1
Italian Opposition to Gas Pipeline Deal Scored [Paklin in IZVESTIYA 4 Feb] G 3
IZVESTIYA Scores Spain's NATO Membership Bid [Kamynin, 5 Feb] G 4
Swiss Envoy Arrives in Moscow 1 February [IZVESTIYA 3 Feb] G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iran Anniversary Observed; Delegation Ends Visit H 1
    Moscow Meeting H 1
    Envoy Interviewed H 2
    Sheftunov Commentary H 4
    Reception in Baku H 4
    Delegation Visits Tashkent H 5
    Departs USSR, Protocol Signed H 5
    Energy Minister's Statement [AFP] H 5
Weinberger Disappointed in Trip to Middle East H 6
U.S. Differences Over Israel Policy Seen as Trick [Kuvaldin] H 7
Conference on Mideast Problems Held in Aden H 7
Millionaires Flourish in Egypt's Economic Climate [Peresada] H 8
Palestinian Communist Party Formed in Beirut H 8

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

USSR, Tanzania End Consultations on Indian Ocean J 1
Goukouni, Numayri Statements on Chad Cited J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

TASS Observer on Stoessel El Salvador Remarks [Chigir] K 1
U.S. 'Military Interference' Increasing [Teplov] K 2
Pentagon Plans To Intervene in El Salvador [Sobolev] K 2
Salvadoreans Using U.S. Bacteriological Weapons K 3
Castro Thanks Brezhnev for Anniversary Message K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev, Others Attend Grushevoy Lying-in-State R 1
Decision on Perpetuating Memory of Suslov Passed R 1
Shcherbitskiy Views Links Between Party, Masses R 1
IZVESTIYA on Ties Between Soviets, Trade Unions [28 Jan] R 2
Kiselev Writes on Ideology, Education of Youth [PRAVDA 24 Jan] R 3
PRAVDA Editorializes on Importance of Thrift [1 Feb] R 4
Film Tribute on Brezhnev Birthday Released R 5
Brezhnev Sends Congratulations to Power Workers [PRAVDA 29 Jan] R 6
Ponomarev, Zimyanin Attend Education Congress R 6
Rashidov Chairs Meeting on Services in Uzbek SSR [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 1 Dec] R 7
Rashidov Speaks at Meeting on Plan Fulfillment [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 25 Nov] R 8
Shevardnadze at Georgian Academy of Sciences [ZARYA VOSTOKA 3 Dec] R 12
Rasulov Speaks at Plan Fulfillment Meeting [KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 6 Dec] R 14
Romanov Attends 29 Jan Trade Union Conference [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 31 Jan] R 20

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments Reported for 10-15 Feb T 1

VASILIYEV CRITICIZES U.S. POSITION AT GENEVA

LD160242 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Aleksey Vasilyev, a writer on military affairs, examines the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States at the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe. This is what he says:

The Soviet position rests on the realities of today, namely that there's a nuclear parity in Europe but the level of military confrontation is menacingly high. If this level is to be brought down the talks must be based on the principle of equality and like security.

What Washington proposes amounts to an attempt to force the Soviet Union to disarm unilaterally by scrapping all its medium-range missiles -- not only those in the European regions but those in the eastern regions too, though these have nothing to do with the subject of the talks. NATO would then have in Europe more than double superiority in medium-range nuclear delivery facilities and triple superiority in nuclear warheads.

If the Soviet Union refuses to go along with this, the United States threatens to deploy some 600 Pershing II's and cruise missiles additionally in Western Europe, which would mean achieving 50 percent superiority in delivery vehicles and 100 percent superiority in nuclear warheads. Washington understands very well that the Soviet Union will not agree to unilateral disarmament and that seems to be just what the administration wants -- a refusal -- so that it can go ahead and deploy new missiles. It apparently sees the talks as no more than a smokescreen behind which it can push an arms buildup and blame it on the Soviet Union. This attitude is not going to strengthen peace in Europe. It is more suited to the doctrines American statesmen have been advancing for a preemptive or demonstrative nuclear strike.

The Reagan administration's policy of whipping up a war hysteria is underlined by the budget just announced for the 1983 financial year. Many American observers see the budget as the most ambitious plan for building up a nuclear potential. Indeed, the scale of military spending makes it look like a wartime rather than peacetime budget. This budget and the United States' position at the Geneva talks reflect a striving to upset the present balance of strength. Nothing could be more irresponsible or more dangerous for world peace.

TASS REPORTS SPD SUPPORT FOR USSR ON DISARMAMENT

LD150812 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Feb, TASS -- A conference of the branch organisation of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany of East Westphalia-Lippe, which ended in the city of Paderborn Sunday, has supported the Soviet proposal to establish a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear means of the USSR and NATO in Europe and the modernisation of such means already on station there for the duration of the Geneva talks. The conference adopted a resolution demanding that the plan for siting U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany be scrapped. The delegates also demanded that all preparations for the stationing of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile means be discontinued immediately. Many delegates emphasised in their speeches that the plans of the U.S. military and NATO could only escalate the nuclear missile arms race even further.

BIRYUKOV VIEWS U.S. PLANS FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD151818 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 15 Feb 82

["American Gas-Chamber for the Europeans" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. strategists are planning to use the territory of Europe as a potential place d'armes for the conduct of chemical warfare.

Washington proceeds from the premise that the weapons which are so dangerous to the civilian population should be used as far from U.S. borders as possible, in Europe, in the first place.

Lately the U.S. administration has speeded up the development and production of chemical weapons. In the current year the U.S. budget envisages the spending of 455 million dollars for the manufacture of chemical weapons. In 1983 Washington is planning to allocate 810 million dollars, in the coming five years Washington intends to spend about 6,000 million dollars for this project. And, finally the Reagan administration recently announced its decision to start the mass production of combat toxic agents.

The practicability of the project to use Europe for the conduct of chemical warfare is confirmed by facts. More than two thousand tons of U.S. toxic agents are already kept in the FRG's territory. Preparation is under way for the deployment of binary weapons in Italy and Britain. It has been estimated in Washington that for a "successful" conduct of chemical warfare the arsenal of chemical weapons in the European Continent should be brought up to 300,000 tons, 500 grammes per European on an average.

The Pentagon, as it is not diffifult to see, intends to turn Europe into a gigantic gas-chamber. This is, in particular, evidenced by U.S. specialists' pronouncements. The opinion of Amoretta Hoeber, staff member of the Systems Planning Corporation, one of the leading experts on chemical warfare, is that during a war in Europe the civilian population would be subjected to destruction whatever the weapons. Chemical weapons would only make things worse.

Senator Mark Hatfield stresses that such action would not have found supporters if it concerned the American people and American land were destined to become an arena of chemical warfare. However, such a conflict, he says, may break out not in the United States but in Europe.

GENRI VIEWS POWERS BEHIND WEST'S ARMS INDUSTRY

PM111709 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 5

[Ernst Genri article under the rubric "Redhanded": "Going for Broke" -- words in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] We all know that serious disagreements have long existed between the Soviet Union and the United States in connection with the Pentagon's plan to deploy medium-range missiles in West Europe. Washington maintains that these missiles are designed just for defense. Moscow replies that this is certainly not so. American medium-range missiles -- like cruise missiles and neutron weapons -- are means of nuclear aggression. They threaten to turn Europe into an atomic desert and could ultimately result in the death of civilization.

This is the military and political aspect of the problem. But there is also another respect, no less important but hidden.

Who on the other side of the ocean has a MATERIAL interest in the production of medium-range missiles?

Having once obtained the answer to this question, it is possible fully to understand why the Reagan administration is now pursuing these weapons of mass destruction with such ardor. In America everything is always decided not only from the political or military viewpoint but also from a commercial viewpoint.

Reagan has given the order to manufacture medium-range missiles to the Martin Marietta Corporation -- a monopoly whose turnover in 1979 totaled $2,061 million, but the number of workers and employees is not so great -- 30,200 people. Less is known and said about this monopoly in the United States than about others.

It is known that in addition to medium-range missiles (Pershing II) it is participating in the manufacture of laser weapons and MX missiles (with 10 600-kiloton nuclear warheads), that is, the most formidable and newest "systems" of mass destruction.

But here, too, deep in the wings, stand those who invest their capital in the project for the destruction of Europe, reckoning on making the maximum profit from such an operation. Such affairs and plans are typical of modern capitalism.

Who has how many shares in this corporation, which agitates the international atmosphere, remains a secret. Perhaps only the most prominent Wall Street stockbrokers are in the know. Nevertheless, certain American dealers are in no way embarrassed to sit round Martin Marietta's board table. Only it is clear that there are men of straw behind whom stand more important figures.

Thus, one of them -- R.M. McKinney -- is supposedly a journalist and publisher of a little-known provincial newspaper. Nonethelss some 20 years ago he was U.S. ambassador to Switzerland and still earlier the U.S. permanent representative at the International Atomic Energy Agency. Consequently, it turns out that someone who was entrusted with supervising the peaceful use of atomic energy is himself interested in trade in nuclear missiles and laser weapons.

F.M. Ewing, another member of the Martin Marietta board, is now engaged on selling plots of land -- also a peaceful business in the highest degree. But at one time, way back under President Eisenhower, he worked at the Defense Department and was at home in the Pentagon. What relationship has land speculation with the intention to destroy an entire continent? And what percentage return on invested capital does the second business promise? Obviously, immeasurably more than the first.

It is clear, however, that it is not a matter of "inoffensive" figures of this sort, who are chosen as camouflage.

Back in 1967 the American stock exchange press carried reports that the Martin Marietta Corporation was floating a $75 million bond [obligatsionnyy] loan with a redemption date in 1991. At that time there was not yet a ballyhoo over medium-range missiles. Pittsburgh's Mellon National Bank turned out to be the "trustee" for this loan. A seat at the board table was reserved for the president of this bank, who had, it is true, "retired" and thus become a "private person," as it were. It is here that the key to the whole matter is discovered.

The Mellon family is one of the richest in the United States. Its fortune is estimated at several billion dollars. It is one of the five supreme oligarchic groups in America (the Rockefellers, Morgans, Mellons and Duponts and the California group) that have rushed into military production in recent decades.

Huge corporations such as the Gulf Oil monopoly, the Alcoa Aluminum monopoly, the Westinghouse Electric electrical engineering monopoly and others operate under the control of the Mellons and their accomplices.

Andrew Mellon, the founder of this dynasty, held the post of treasury secretary for 10 years under 3 U.S. presidents, until he was charged in court with swindling. He was a typical capitalist of the old Balzacian type, who methodically robbed the treasury by "returning taxes" to the rich and, in particular, to his own firms. While treasury secretary he was at the same time on the boards of 300 joint-stock companies!

An entire novel could be written about his life, but few contemporaries would believe that it is based on documentary facts. Now his heirs are gambling chiefly not on tax manipulation but on an incomparably more profitable business: trade deals with the Pentagon. Mellon senior never would have dreamed of business on such a scale. Balzac's old Gobsecks are no match for Reagan's.

The Mellons are not the only American oligarchs now accelerating from the wings the production of medium-range missiles, MX missiles and laser weapons. Among Martin Marietta's major shareholders, to judge from the composition of the board, there undoubtedly also figures the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a monoply whose net income exceeds $4 billion a year and in which three other dynasties of billionaires participate: The Rockefellers, Morgans and Duponts.

None of them has the slightest wish to remain behind the Mellons in this "record" business. When it is a question of maximum profits, each is ready to bite through the other's throat. But this does not prevent them from standing, above all, for anti-Sovietism of an extreme kind.

I can also name another firm hiding behind the cover of Martin Marietta. It is the big machine-building concern of Ellis Chalmers, which supplies Martin Marietta with equipment. The international aspect of these operations merits attention. As much as 12 years ago the Ellis Chalmers concern concluded agreements on "technical cooperation" with Siemens, a leading West German electronics monopoly. The joint enterprise of Siemens-Ellis was founded. Certain questions transcending U.S. politics thereby arise.

Is it possible to maintain that only American billionaires are involved in the present race for weapons of mass destruction in the West? A great deal indicates that this is not so.

It is known, for example, that the old Hitlerite Messerschmitt concern, which sold the Wehrmacht 40,000 aircraft during the war years, is today linked by numerous threads with almost a dozen "fraternal monopolies outside the FRG: the leading American military-industrial corporations of Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and United Technologies; the West European Euromissiles missile consortium; the Italian Aeromacchi concern, and Japan's Mitsubishi. The shareholders of the Messerschmitt firm, by the way, include the same Siemens. All this resembles a real international of dealers in death.

It is known that rightwing revanchist forces in the FRG are doing everything possible to divert their country against its people's will onto Reagan's path and not only to turn West Germany into a nuclear bridgehead but also to get nuclear weapons for the Bundeswehr.

On whose side do sober-minded business circles in the FRG stand today? Once again, this is no secret. For it is clear that this country's vital interests largely depend on economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. This has already been proved by life and by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent visit to the banks of the Rhine and no serious, honest person beyond the Elbe denies it. Half a million West German workers are employed fulfilling Soviet orders, while the number of unemployed in that country is already approaching 2 million.

If we speak just of the economy, can involvement in the race for superweapons take the place of growing trade ties with the USSR for the FRG? Evidently, only maniacs could answer to such a question. But it is also true that maniacs are to be found not only on the other side of the ocean.

Thus, the "secret" of the Martin Marietta Corporation is not so unfathomable. Nowadays a handful of possessed billionaires is rushing to and fro, from specualtion to speculation, from a risky move on the international board to going for broke, all to increase their capital tenfold.

We know who is dealing in medium-range missiles and other lethal weapons. In due course they and their accomplices will inevitably have to account for playing with the life of mankind. But today everything depends on the mass, active struggle of the peoples themselves for peace and disarmament.

TIKHONOV VIEWS RELATIONS WITH PRC, OTHER ISSUES

LD140010 Moscow TASS in English 2354 GMT 13 Feb 82

["Nikolay Tikhonov's Answers to Questions of Newspaper 'ASAHI'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 February, TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov received in the Kremlin a delegation of Japanese journalists headed by chief editor of the newspaper "ASAHI" Seryu Hata and answered questions of the newspaper. Follows the text of the conversation:

Question: How do you assess the Soviet Union's economic situation, what are the main trends of the development of your country's national economy? What can you say about the key economic problems which the Soviet people are tackling now?

Answer: A thorough analysis and appraisal of the state of the Soviet economy and prospects for its development up to 1990 were given at the 26th CPSU Congress. I hope that they are known to the readers of your newspaper. Leonid Brezhnev's report, other materials of the congress were published in practically all countries of the world. They were brought out in large imprint also in the Japanese language and, as it is very gratifying to note, the newspaper "ASAHI," too, published these materials.

I would like now only to mention the most important aspects of the development of social production in the USSR, to cite the figures which enable everyone to judge objectively the state of affairs in our economy.

The Soviet Union entered the eighties having a powerful economic, scientific and technological potential. The USSR now has vast national wealth estimated at over 2.9 trillion roubles, the fixed assets of the national economy reached 1,854 billion roubles. The increase of the national income for 1971-1980 amounted to 55 per cent. The industrial output went up over the same period by 78 per cent. The living standards of the Soviet people are steadily raising on the basis of the growth of the country's economic potential. Our state has carried out a huge programme of housing construction. As a result of this, over 107 million people moved to new houses, had their housing conditions improved. Taking into account the current year, the total number of people who moved to new flats is approximately equal to the entire population of Japan.

The Soviet Union's economic and social development confirms convincingly again that it is only socialism, its social and political system, its planning of the economy that ensure the successful solution of present-day economic and social tasks. Our society free from exploitation of man by man knows no economic crises and unemployment.

We have recently summed up the results of the implementation of the plan of the first year of the five-year period. I must say that despite a severe drought that adversely affected the development of the country's agriculture and related industries, despite the aggravation of the international situation for which the reactionary imperialist forces are to blame the Soviet economy was developing dynamically and made progress. Statistic data to this effect were published in the Soviet press. There is no need to repeat them. The main thing is that the year that has passed since the 26th Congress confirmed that the social and economic course worked out by the party for the eighties is scientifically substantiated and correct.

It is a fact that even in complex conditions of 1981 the Soviet Union achieved on the whole high economic results. The industrial output rose 3.4 per cent. It can be mentioned for comparison that the volume of industrial output of developed capitalist countries in the past year rose on the whole only 0.8 per cent, while Britain's industrial output dropped by six per cent; that of France -- by five per cent; of Italy -- by two per cent.

In the first year of its Eleventh Five-Year period, the Soviet Union made a new important step in the solution of social tasks. Real per capita incomes rose that year by 3.3 per cent. The wages of a number of categories of workers have been raised, the material situation of about 14 million pensioners has been improved, state assistance to families with children has been increased. The introduction of free supply of pupils of general educational schools with textbooks continued. The material basis of the health services, of culture has been strengthened.

At the same time because of the reasons that were mentioned before there are difficulties in supplying the population with meat and dairy products and some durables. The state takes measures to remove these shortcomings as soon as possible.

Now I would like to dwell on some directions and key problems of the development of the Soviet economy.

We attach special significance to the solution of such an important task as raising the productivity of labour, rational use of all types of resources, of the industrial potential created, that is of everything that determines the efficiency of the national economy. We must introduce advanced equipment and technology, scientific achievements at a more rapid pace everywhere. Intensification of the economy is becoming a truly nation-wide cause for us.

A lot has to be done to ensure further progress of the branches of the fuel-energy complex. Their development requires ever larger capital outlays. The USSR's energy programme envisages the priority development of the gas industry as well as the increase of the generation of electricity at atomic and thermal power stations using the energy of cheap coal, ever wider work for the quest of new sources of energy.

The USSR is a vast country taking up one sixth of the territory of the whole world. Therefore, regional development, above all, that of eastern districts is of most topical significance for us. The economy of Siberia, of the far east will be developing during the five year period at high rates. The extraction of gas and oil, mining of coal, procurement of timber, production of other industrial goods and agricultural produce will be considerably increased there. The construction of the Baykal Amur mainline will be completed and so an access will be made to new districts rich in valuable minerals.

Among other important aspects of our economic development I would like to note the work to improve the population's supply with food products. We have already achieved a relatively high increase of per capita consumption of food products and industrial goods. But the food problem is the central problem in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period. The food programme that is being worked out comprises all the spheres of the agroindustrial complex. We have allocated in the current five-year period nearly 190 billion roubles or 27 per cent of all capital investments for the development of agriculture on all range of work. Just as in other branches, the emphasis is placed on increasing the return on the invested funds, on the rational use of land, mineral fertilizers, equipment and other resources.

We attach much importance to enhancing economizing and thrift in all sections of the national economy, to raising the level of planned management of the economy. Much is being done to enhance the role of trade unions, to develop the initiative of the working people, to draw them more intensively in the management of production.

We are to decide important tasks in 1982, the second year of the five-year period. The economy and culture of all fraternal union republics and economic regions of the USSR will be developed further. The speeding-up of the scientific and technological progress, the decisive factor of switching the economy to the road of intensive development, has been envisaged. The social programme of the five-year period will be implemented according to plan. Housing conditions of about ten million people will be improved, real per capita incomes will grow. The social consumption funds which are used for providing for the population free education, medical aid, grants, pensions and other benefits will make up 127 billion roubles.

The second year of the Soviet five-year plan period will be rich in major political events in the country's life. The Soviet people will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The congresses of the trade unions, of the Komsomol will be held. There will be elections to local soviets of people's deputies.

We are convinced that the programme of the Soviet Union's economic and social development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress will be successfully implemented and the national economy of the land of soviets will reach new higher landmarks.

Question: We would like to put some questions about the international situation. First of all, what is your opinion of the state of Soviet-American relations and is the Soviet Union really prepared for a zero option?

Answer: I believe the attention that the Japanese public shows for the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America is justifiable. I believe what is behind this attention is a natural concern as to how these relations are forming now. The awareness that the evening out of Soviet-American relations, bringing them back to the constructive road would suit the purposes of the improvement of the international situation.

Deplorably, there are so far no signs that the affairs are shaping there in a favourable direction. What is more, the actions taken recently by the U.S. administration place additional obstacles on this road.

Meanwhile, everybody, above all U.S. leaders, should realise that the line they are conducting at further heightening of tension, at imparting elements of confrontation to the international affairs cannot result in anything but the aggravation of war danger, the disruption of mutually advantageous commercial, economic and other ties that have formed.

We are against Soviet-American relations being made an object of a shortsighted political gamble conceived in a passion for power diplomacy. We are for even, stable relations with the USA. If certain problems still arise, which cannot be avoided, they should be tackled without resorting to threats or attempts at pressure, at a conference table, through the exchange of opinions, through a dialogue. This refers first of all to questions which have a direct bearing on the problem of war and peace. Can it be described as normal that a series of talks in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament, above all the SALT talks, that was conducted in the past has been disrupted through no fault or our own. No, it cannot. The situation is aggravated by the fact that Washington now clearly gives priority to the speedy build-up of military preparations and that it pushes its allies to the same road.

In this connection I would like to emphasize that the United States' attempts to disrupt the existing military balance in the world in its own favour are prospectless. Washington will not gain anything either by the striving to introduce in diplomacy the language of power and diktat. The sooner this is realised the better for all, including the United States.

The Soviet Union believes it is highly important that weighty constructive decisions be reached at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe now under way in Geneva. But the United States position in connection with the talks so far does not give ground for optimism. Their "zero" option advanced by the U.S. administration is such only in name. In reality it is aimed either at the implementation of NATO's plan on the so-called "additional arming" or at unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, which is, essentially, all the same, since this has the aim of disrupting the existing military balance in Europe and on a global scale, means an attempt to ensure the United States advantage.

It stands to reason that such an approach cannot serve as a basis for mutually acceptable arrangement.

For its part, the Soviet Union suggests that arrangement be made on a significant -- several times over (sic) -- reduction of medium-range nuclear means existing in Europe or targeted on it. This alone would radically lower the level of nuclear confrontation on the European Continent, would consolidate the mainstays of peace in Europe.

But we are prepared -- as this was clearly declared by the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev -- to go even further, to agree that there should be no nuclear weapons on the European Continent at all, either medium-range or tactical weapons. These would be the truly zero option and not a propaganda ploy.

The Soviet Union's stand is clear: Whether medium-range nuclear means reduction or an arrangement in general not to have such means in Europe is the point of the matter, the principle of parity and equal security should be strictly and unswervingly observed. A realistic and honest approach is necessary here as in all other matters.

Question: It is talked a lot about Poland in the world now. Do you believe that the introduction of martial law will take that country out of the crisis and what assistance is the Soviet Union giving to Poland?

Answer: Unfortunately, in the world, they do not limit themselves to only talking about Poland. A very dangerous line emerged in the policy of some Western states. The aim of that line is internationalization of the Polish events and the method is interference in the Polish events, a gross pressure on the sovereign Polish People's Republic. The introduction of martial law in Poland is presented in those countries as a danger for peace in Europe and all over the world. The real threat to peace, certainly, lies in the attempt to impart to the events which are purely internal affair of the Polish people the character of an international crisis.

The hypocricy of the stands of the U.S. administration and official circles of some other capitalist powers in the Polish question is startling. In words, they wish to pass themselves off for "defenders" of the Polish people while in reality they are doing their utmost to hamper normalization of the situation in that country. It is staggering how reckless are the same politicians when they are striving to use the Polish problem to the detriment of the interests of peace, cooperation and security of nations.

It is necessary to see clearly that this political adventurism is directly not only against the socialist community. With its use the United States hopes to decide some tasks of competition in the capitalist world, to undermine independence of a number of states connected by alliances with the USA.

The Polish problem has been chosen as a pretext to realize on the international arena the imperialist policy of ensuring the United States' supremacy, the policy of pressure and sanctions, also in the United States' own camp, the policy of confrontation with the socialist world.

In this situation the Soviet Union is duty-bound to uphold the noble goals of peaceful coexistence, detente, consolidation of universal peace, of sovereign rights of peoples and rejects with indignation the campaign of unprecedented interference in Poland's internal affairs that has been unleashed by the U.S. administration.

As is known, the introduction of martial law in Poland was a step taken fully in accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic for averting an unconstitutional state coup. It should be borne in mind that the anti-socialist forces were sidestepping solution of Poland's actual problems, were destroying on purpose the country's economic and political structure.

It can be said with full ground that martial law has saved Polish society from anarchy, disintegration and civil war.

As the Polish authorities explain, the main task of the Martial Council of National Redemption is to consolidate law and order and to create guarantees for social tranquility in the country.

The best answer to all sorts of anti-Polish allegations concerning the introduction of martial law was given by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. That supreme legislative body has unanimously endorsed the introduction of martial law and assessed that measure as the necessary and most important prerequisite for Poland's overcoming the crisis. The Sejm's decision says that the introduction of martial law and the implementation of measures set out in the speech of Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Sejm's meeting open the road to normal life of the Polish people, to its intensive creative activity.

As to the Soviet assurance to Poland, the Soviet Union is vitally interested in the restoration of normal life of the fraternal Polish people, our neighbor and ally. Unlike the United States and NATO, the Soviet Union does not interfere in the Polish affairs. All through the Polish crisis and with the most unfavourable phenomena for Soviet-Polish relations, our commercial and economic cooperation continued developing. Our economic assistance to the fraternal Polish people is considerable. It should also be noted that the Soviet Union was and is fulfilling its economic obligations despite the fact that Poland is so far unable to balance its trade. We note with satisfaction that our stand and assistance have been highly assessed by the Polish side. In his speech in the Sejm on January 25 of this year Comrade W. Jaruzelski said, "The alliance between Poland and the USSR serves as the foundation of our foreign policy. Planned and above-the-plan supplies for Poland were and are coming from the USSR. This was a huge assistance measurable in roubles and convertible currency. These were Soviet sanctions and we highly appreciate them."

Question: We would like to know your opinion of Soviet-Chinese relations and their prospects.

Answer: It is common knowledge what Soviet-Chinese relations are like today. There is hardly any need to recall what they were in the past. What kind of relations, to our mind, these could be now and in future, what the Soviet Union would like them to be was stated clearly and authoritatively more than once.

The Soviet Union's policy with regard to China is principled and consistent. It has been determined by decisions of the congresses of our party and is based on the unshakable principles of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU.

At the 26th Congress of our party Leonid Brezhnev, expressing the common conviction of the Soviet people, declared that the Soviet Union did not and does not seek confrontation with the People's Republic of China, would like to build relations with it on a basis of goodneighbourliness.

It was also emphasized at the congress that our proposals aimed at normalisation of relations with China, the proposals made many times over many years, remain unchanged, just as our feelings of respect and friendship for the Chinese people.

We, certainly, cannot be satisfied with the present state of Soviet-Chinese relations. The reason for this is not our stand. The Chinese leaders, as is known, persistently follow in international affairs the course of animosity to the Soviet Union, to its allies and friends.

There exist also other forces in the world that are pressing in every way for further worsening of Soviet-Chinese relations. All this cannot be ignored.

The policy of our country is determined by the Communist Party and state. This is a policy of peace and goodneighbourliness. We proceeded and proceed from the view that there are no problems in Soviet-Chinese relations that could not be decided on the basis of equality and in the spirit of mutual understanding.

We are not going to keep from concrete steps in the direction of improvement of relations between our countries which would meet vital aspirations and interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. But this process must not be one-sided.

Question: How do you assess the state of Soviet-Japanese relations, the prospects of concluding a peace treaty?

Answer: Our countries recently observed the 25th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations. A quarter of a century is a short period from a historic viewpoint. Nevertheless a lot has been done over that period by the efforts of both sides for the development and widening of mutually advantageous ties. Our commercial and economic ties have expanded. We are conducting extensive exchanges in the scientific, technological, cultural and other spheres. It can be said that this is an asset in Soviet-Japanese relations.

Regrettably, the recent years saw a certain marking of time, not to say an artificial curbing of the development of ties.

What are the manifestations of this? First of all, the launching not without the participation of the Japanese official authorities of various campaigns unfriendly toward our country. With all this, it is attempted to make stable development of Soviet-Japanese relations conditional upon granting of Japan's unlawful territorial claims to the Soviet Union.

I can say to this that the development of relations between the USSR and Japan is a cause in which both countries must be equally interested, be it a matter of political contacts, of commercial, economic or other ties. Therefore, advancing any conditions or making any demands is, mildly speaking, not serious. It must be realized in Japan that it is absolutely pointless to speak with the Soviet Union in this language.

The Soviet Union was and remains in favour of placing Soviet-Japanese relations on a firm basis of treaty. It is not our fault that a peace treaty has not been concluded to this day. You know well what is the reason for its absence. It is the unrealistic stand of the Japanese side. We declared many times, at the highest level, too, that there is no such subject in our relations as the allegedly unsettled "territorial issue."

Meanwhile, the Japanese side is making attempts to interpret unilaterally in a distorted way certain provisions of the Soviet-Japanese statement of October 10, 1973. This statement, which, as is known, was published in the press registered agreement to continue talks on the conclusion of a peace treaty.

To assert that the Soviet Union has admitted the existence of the invented "territorial issue" means to distort on purpose our stand and to mislead the Japanese public. These actions of the Japanese side do nothing to bring closer the prospects of reaching agreement on a peace treaty.

In connection with the question of treaty foundations of Soviet-Japanese relations, I would like to recall our proposal to conclude a treaty of goodneighbourliness and cooperation. This proposal stands to this day. Given Japan's readiness, it could be possible to work out a document acceptable for both sides and thus to create a foundation of reliable and stable development of Soviet-Japanese relations.

Our proposal to work out confidence measures in the Far East remains valid, too. I am confident that adopting such measures would benefit our bilateral relations and, which is no less important, the consolidation of peace in East Asia, the security of all peoples of the region.

Question: Are there possibilities for further cooperation with Japan in the development of natural wealth in Siberia and the Far East?

Answer: Yes, to our mind, there exists such possibilities of useful and mutually advantageous cooperation. We always were and are for its further development, for imparting to it a long-term nature.

I remember Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with a delegation of leaders of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations headed by Mr. Toshio Doko in August 1976 in the Crimea. The drawing up of a programme of cooperation between our countries for 10-15 years was then discussed.

In development of this arrangement in the past five-year period (1976-1980) the sides embarked on the implementation of a number of large-scale projects on a compensation basis. They include, first of all, cooperation in the development of timber resources of the Soviet far east, in the development of the south-Yakutian coal basin and in prospecting for oil and gas on the shelf of the Sakhalin Island.

It can be said that mainly due to the implementation of these objects the total volume of mutual deliveries of goods between our countries practically doubled in the past five years as compared to the previous five-year period to surpass 12 billion roubles.

In connection with the conclusion of the second general agreement on timber, arrangement was now made to continue cooperation in the sphere and the third general agreement on the development of timber resources of the Soviet far east and districts adjoining to the route of the Baikal-Amur mainline was signed in March 1981. Its implementation will continue till 1986.

The deliveries of coking coal to Japan from south Yakutia will be started in the current five-year plan period. As you know, the implementation of this project is planned for 20 years ahead, that is almost till the end of the current century.

The results of exploratory drilling on the shelf of the Sakhalin Island are not bad either. Upon the conclusion of geological survey, studying the possibilities of setting up oil and gas fields and other technological matters, it is planned to pass on to the second stage of cooperation, the actual setting up of oil and gas fields and delivery of the Sakhalin gas and oil to Japan. Our countries maintain traditional cooperation in the sphere of fisheries. Coastal trade is developing further.

This, however, does not exhaust by far the possibilities for further development of economic cooperation and considerable growth of mutually-advantageous commercial and economic ties.

It should be noted that the results achieved are so far not in keeping with the present-day level of the economic development of both the Soviet Union and Japan.

Moreover, these results, just as the rates of the development of our commercial ties, start noticeably lagging behind those achieved in the sphere of the Soviet Union's economic relations with a number of West European countries.

This is largely explained by the lack of a stable and durable foundation in our relations, such as long-term intergovernmental agreements on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation, signed by the Soviet Union with the leading West European countries and programmes of the development of this cooperation planned for 10-15 or even 25 years, which creates concrete prospects and confidence in the development of mutual cooperation for a long period ahead and ensures high rates of growth of the trade turnover.

Another factor of considerable significance which hampers our economic ties are attempts of certain circles in Japan to make the normal course of the development of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic cooperation conditional upon the solution of some or other political problems.

It would not be amiss to recall that the Soviet Union never made any initiatives for curtailing or limiting interstate contacts in the commercial and economic sphere, was never "closing the door" on its trading partners, even less so on its neighbours.

The policy of "economic blackmail" with regard to the Soviet Union, as practice shows, is not only absolutely pointless, but is also fraught with negative consequences, first of all for its sponsors.

With regard to Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation, the negative effects of this policy are manifested in the passive approach of the Japanese side to the implementation of recommendations and arrangements reached at the Eighth Conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committees on Economic Cooperation in Moscow in September 1979 with regard to new large-scale projects whose implementation might serve as a basis for the continuation of mutually-advantageous cooperation in the second half of the current decade and in the nineties.

These are the proposals on cooperation in the development of the Udokan copper, of the asbestos deposit Molodeyozhnoye, in the construction of an integrated-cycle metallurgical plant, and also on cooperation in the sphere of the pulp and paper industry, the proposals well-known to our Japanese partners. New possiblities for cooperation in the development of natural resources in areas adjoining the Baykal-Amur mainline are created with the opening of that mainline to traffic.

Cooperation in the spheres of energy which assumes great significance nowadays can be regarded as a promising sphere of joint efforts. This cooperation could be applied to joint research and developments in the sphere of peaceful uses of atomic energy, in the construction of geothermal stations, the harnessing of tidal energy, in liquification of coal, production of methanol, etc.

Naturally, such projects can be implemented only given readiness and interest for this cooperation from both sides.

As to the Soviet Union, we emphasized many times the readiness of our country to continue a "commercial dialogue" with Japan on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

As is known, the programme document "Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period Up to 1990" that has been endorsed by the 26th Congress of the CPSU envisages further priority growth of the economy of eastern districts of the USSR, determines concrete industries on whose development the main emphasis will be made and mentions the biggest projects that will be built in those districts.

Translating the plans into reality we are relying, as before, on the huge scientific, technological and industrial potential accumulated by our country, on its highly developed productive forces.

At the same time, our plans always have room and possibilities for cooperation with such partners who manifest a serious approach and interest in the development of commercial and economic relations with the USSR.

For its part, the Soviet Union is prepared to consider attentively and support the initiatives aimed at the widening of trade, development of economic cooperation, and in case of their being advantageous for both sides, to include them in its plans for economic development.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD141916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 14 Feb 82

["International Observer's Roundtable" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimorovich Shishlin and all-union radio foreign policy commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

WFTU Congress

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade listeners. The 10th Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] was one of the most important events of international life.

The greetings which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev addressed to the participants in this congress emphasized that the main task of trade unions is to protect the rights of working people. One of the most important of these is the right to live in peace. Now this right is under threat. The policies of the aggressive circles of imperialism, and its military-industrial complex, are leading toward an increased danger of a new world war. In these conditions the task of the struggle for peace acquires special significance. The fact that the WFTU congress met in Havana, the capital of Cuba, draws attention to itself. This is a very important indication of the growth of Cuba's international standing.

Cuban Affairs

[Shishlin] It seems to me pertinent that this authority has been achieved as a result of the actions and deeds of the policy which Cuba is pursuing. This policy is marked first, at the internal level, by a real concern for the development of the economy, concern for the consolidation of socialism in the country and, at the international level, the policy of Cuba is a genuinely internationalist policy, to which interference in the internal affairs of other states is alien, and at the same time it is organically linked to a sincere, real interest in seeing that all the hard and difficult problems facing developing states are harmoniously resolved. The fact that Cuba's voice is one of the clearest among the countries which express the viewpoint of the developing world is of couse totally bound up with the policy of the Cuban Communist Party, and the authority of this policy is to a significant degree based....

[Bovin, interrupting] I would add that it is also related to some degree to the clear figure of Fidel himself, which must also be taken into consideration. He is such a brilliant political leader and he personally enjoys such great prestige in the world.

[Levin] Incidentally, last year the Cuban comrades achieved very notable results in their economic growth. The volume of industrial production increased by 14 percent. Labor productivity increased by 10 percent. Those are very weighty figures. And Cuba's standing is also reflected in the fact that the countries of Latin America watch it very closely, and its successes inspire other countries of Latin America to struggle against imperialism and against Washington's proteges, and precisely because of this the Washington administration is now making truly feverish efforts to again make things difficult for Cuba. But at the same time Cuba has true, loyal friends, and once again I will refer to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greeting to the participants of the 10th WFTU Congress which says that the people of Cuba know that they have on their side the solidarity of the international working class, they have on their side the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism. This solidarity helps the Cuban comrades to overcome difficulties. This solidarity is a reliable guarantee that no imperialist power will be able to throw it from its chosen path.

[Shishlin] I was in Cuba relatively recently. Just now in Cuba it is the busy season for sugar, with the sugar-cane harvest in progress. In the province of Matanzas I asked the first secretary of the provincial committee how things are going, how the sugar-harvesting combines, produced jointly by Soviet and Cuban designers are working out.

He replied by asking me a question. Have you noticed that the zafra [sugarcane harvest] is in progress? Did you see how many people are working? There are not very many, I said. The whole point is, he said, that combines are being used. In 1970, he said, 41,000 cutters were employed in the zafra in Matanzas Province. Matanzas is providing 1 million tons of sugar this year -- in other words approximately one-eighth of the entire harvest. But this year, 1982, only 7,000 cutters are engaged in the harvest. This enables all the other enterprises to work rhythmically, since no one is diverted from the normal production process.

Against this background Cuba is making progress -- Cuba is making progress in the circumstances of a real economic blockade by the United States, real political pressure from the United States and continual provocations. Its internal achievements lend particular weight to the Cuban voice in international affairs, concerning both the developing world and international events as a whole.

SRV Affairs

[Levin] It should be pointed out that imperialist interference, combined with interference by the Beijing leaders, is having a very powerful influence in the region of Southeast Asia, above all in the development of events in Vietnam. We can see yet again that the strength of proletarian internationalism is the mighty factor which makes it possible to stand up to this influence. Now that the Vietnamese comrades are preparing for their scheduled Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress, they are quite rightly pointing to marked achievements in the development of their country, although there are of course still very many difficult problems. But progress is being made. In particular, the trade agreement between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which was signed the other day in Moscow, is evidence of this progress. This agreement says that Soviet deliveries of power generation Equipment, mining and lifting-transporting equipment, agricultural and road construction equipment, trucks, petroleum products, nonferrous metals and their rolled strips timber, cotton and certain other consumer goods will continue during 1982. In its turn the socialist republic of Vietnam will supply the USSR with an increasing quantity of goods. This alone shows that it is finding its feet very more securely. I repeat, Vietnam will supply an increasing quantity of natural rubber, fresh vegetables and fruit, (?parquet flooring), coffee, tea, footwear, carpets and other consumer goods.

There were years in which the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, supplied Socialist Vietnam, which was warding off imperialist aggression from the United States, with all-round assistance. At that time there was little that the Vietnamese comrades could give in return. Their capability is now increasing. This is very persuasive evidence that progress is being made. But of course the preparation for the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress is the principal event.

[Shishlin] I agree, of course, that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has scored marked achievements, above all in the political sphere. Between the Fourth and Fifth Congresses Vietnam has managed to accumulate considerable achievements, and not just in stabilizing the situation inside the country. After all, much had to be done during those years. In particular, the Chinese aggression had to be warded off in the spring of 1979. In other words, Vietnam's political achievements are indeed considerable.

In the economic sphere the Vietnamese comrades are themselves rightly speaking of very serious difficulties which they are experiencing. These difficulties are mainly objective ones. After all, the country was quite simply torn apart by many years of war. It was exhausted by that war. On the other hand, there are difficulties which are subjective as well as objective because there is no experience in socialist management of the economy. Of course there is a common nature to socialism. There are the general laws of socialist development and the Vietnamese comrades are being guided precisely by those general laws. But the application of those laws to the specific conditions of a particular country is an art. It is an art. In the process there are bound to be mistakes. There is bound to be assessment and reassessment of one's own experience.

Now that the Vietnamese comrades are preparing for the congress, they are strongly condemning what they call the "administrative-distributive method" of managing the economy. They believe that economic levers must be found to enable the economy to function smoothly and to regulate itself, as it were.

And this applies not only to the towns but to the villages because "cooperative" is a fine word, and the cooperative system is a recognized way of achieving an upswing in the agrarian sector. But how is this cooperative system to be set up in specific circumstances? How can one ensure that the workers' interests coincide with the public interest? This, too, is an art, and Vietnamese Communists are of course learning this art, and in preparing for the fifth congress they are discussing this art most of all.

Poland, CSCE Meeting

[Levin] It can be said that reality is presenting all the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries with difficult tasks, and we will undoubtedly not be off the mark in saying that the most difficult tasks are now facing our Polish comrades. They have begun to emerge from the crisis in which the country found itself; they are making most active efforts, and among these a particular role is of course played by the introduction of martial law. But imperialist forces are very energetically trying to counter this.

[Bovin] Yes, as it happens, the Madrid meeting which resumed in the last week shows this very clearly. After all, comrades, you will recall what has been happening. The meeting was adjourned when in practical terms a very great deal had already been done to agree on the final documents and to hammer out a mutually acceptable compromise solution. All in all, there was not all that much distance left to cover, although difficulties did remain.

But through the events in Poland the Americans had the idea of torpedoing the Madrid meeting. The Americans' intention was to come to Madrid, to rally all the NATO foreign ministers, to make anti-Polish and anti-Soviet speeches, and thus to wreck the Madrid meeting. This was an American scheme. And to some extent Thatcher and the Canadians were maybe tending toward that Approach, too. But on the whole the other U.S. allies categorically opposed this plan, because from the West European viewpoint the mechanisms of detente which remain and are still functioning must be preserved all the more in view of the present difficult circumstances. This is what FRG Foreign Minister Genscher said, for instance: The process begun by the Helsinki conference will be continued whatever happens. We have an interest in seeing that this forum for discussion is maintained, and so there is no question of breaking off the conference in the sense of ending it without having established a timetable for its continuation.

There are currently a number of conflicting viewpoints. The opinion of several countries, and the United States has now incidentally lent it its support, is that the Madrid meeting should be broken off for a relatively long period -- until the fall, say. The other view, supported by West Germany and expressed by Genscher -- is that in the circumstances it is maybe worth breaking off the meeting, but for a relatively brief period of time. And finally our view and that of our allies is that there are no grounds at the present for such a recess. On the contrary, there is every reason for concentrating on constructive work along the main lines of the Madrid meeting.

There was a debate on Friday, and the NATO members again spoke and kicked up a fuss about Poland. The debate is to be continued on Tuesday and, by all accounts, it seems that the discussion of the problem of where to go grom here is to start on Wednesday -- should or should there not be a recess -- that is the problem that will be decided on Wednesday. That is how things are at the Madrid meeting.

[Shishlin] Something else can of course be discerned in Madrid: It seems to me that essentially the possibility was emerging there of adopting a decision on a European conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament.

[Bovin] Yes, there was one unresolved question left. But it may be said in general that an end to these discussions really was in sight.

[Shishlin] Yes, and in this sense the problem is of course a real one, consisting of the fact that Europe and the European countries cannot be mere observers of, say, Soviet-American disarmament talks.

Europe must be involved, not actually at the conference table, but Europe has a vital interest in seeing that these problems are examined, and the European states must make their contribution to this matter. And from this viewpoint a European conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament would be an absolutely and vitally necessary forum. The Soviet Union, as is generally known, proceeds in its talks with the United States not merely from a consideration of the correlation of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States and makes no claim to a monopoly in these matters for the Soviet Union and the United States, but deems it necessary to take into account the interests both of the European states and of the world community as a whole.

[Bovin] Well, indeed, in principle everyone has an interest in this conference except maybe the Americans who keep muddying the waters. And for this reason West Europe in general really is, as the Paris paper LE MONDE recently put it, telling America that the American position should not be equated with the position of the West as a whole. This is what we are now seeking, so to speak, at the Madrid meeting.

[Levin] This same thought has been heard very clearly in recent days, and indeed it is highly indicative of the attitude of a large number of West European states. For example, on Friday at the Madrid session Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr delivered a long speech, saying clearly that the process begun in Helsinki absolutely must be continued, that dialogue must not be broken off. This is also a very important factor, and it is not out of place to remind you that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev very recently reminded us that the only way to resolve world problems is the way of patient, constructive negotiations, negotiations which guarantee real cuts and the elimination of arms. He said this, having specifically in mind the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. But this way of dialogue is the only way to the resolution of any problem, and it seems to me that in general the Europeans can regard it as an advantage that the Madrid meeting is continuing, that General Haig's valiant cavalry charge, aimed at breaking up the meeting in the first week of its work, was not crowned with success. He will not stake too much now on the continuation of the Madrid meeting for there are very many complex questions, but...

[Bovin] But it is continuing....

[Levin] It is continuing, yes, and....

[Shishlin] And in addition the idea is of course irrefutable that in itself the process begun in Helsinki, the process begun by the European Security and Cooperation Conference cannot be successfully broken off by the United States, because the fabric of detente is still not destroyed, and strivings toward detente continue...

Geneva Arms Talks

[Bovin] But in Geneva, too, negotiations are in progress and, whatever anyone says, the Americans were compelled to sit down at the Geneva negotiating table on European arms.

[Levin] But all the proposals which they have introduced based on the Reagan zero option are absolutely unacceptable.

[Bovin] Yes, that is so, but what I wanted to say was: Now the Americans have officially declared their attitude to our proposals....

[Levin] Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, let me remind our listeners of our proposals, and then we will give an analysis of them. The proposals of the Soviet Union, as they were formulated in a recent TASS article entitled, "Is There To Be a New Twist to the Arms Race or Not?", consist of the following.

The initiatives proposed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are reflected in these proposals, and they have all now been summarized. This is what we are dealing with.

In accordance with the principle of equality and identical security an agreement must cover and consider all medium-range nuclear weapons, that is a range -- a combat range -- of operation of 1,000 km and more deployed on European territory and in adjacent waters, or intended for use in Europe. Further: In order to give maximum reduction of the aforementioned weapons both on the NATO side and on the Soviet Union's side, the agreement must make provision for a reduction in their present number -- approximately 1,000 units on each side -- to 300 units on each side by the end of the year 1990, with an intermediate level fixed at 600 units on each side at the end of 1985. The sides will have the right to decide for themselves the composition of the arms to be reduced and, within the limits of the agreed reduced levels, to perform at their own discretion their replacement and modernization, the framework of which will be determined additionally.

[Bovin] On the whole these are sufficiently far-reaching proposals, comrades, as you can see, and they are of course being actively discussed by the world community. But it is interesting to see how the Americans reacted to them. The State Department, for instance, offered three objections to our proposals. Let us now examine them.

The first runs as follows: In attempting to include the armaments systems of third countries, in this case France and Britain are specifically meant, the Russians are refusing to accept the principle of equality between the United States and the Soviet Union for any agreement. Well, comrades, that is a very naive argument because in reality there are French and British weapons in Europe as well as U.S. weapons.

[Shishlin] And we know where they aimed.

[Bovin] Yes, they are not aimed at Washington, Bonn or Madrid. That is quite obvious. In the present case we are after all saying not that the British and French potentials should be reduced but that they should be considered in the general balance of weapons possessed by the West compared with the weapons possessed by the East. That is quite obvious and indisputable. So the first American argument is unsubstantiated.

Here is the second argument. According to the State Department, the Russians are insisting on restricting any agreement to Europe. That would enable them to carry out an unlimited buildup of long-range Soviet nuclear missiles capable of striking West Europe from other regions of the Soviet Union. But that is altogether a different kettle of fish. The whole point of these negotiations was to discuss weapons located only in Europe and capable of striking targets only in Europe. That was the issue right from the start. The Americans are merely proposing a new principle for these self-same talks. It is possible that there will be talks on those missiles. If the Americans would agree, for example, to the resumption of the SALT talks, that would also be discussed.

[Levin] But at the moment they are avoiding....

[Bovin] At the moment they are indeed avoiding SALT talks. But they are trying to sabotage these talks by submitting that argument.

[Shishlin] But what is more, as it happens, there have been reports not from journalists, I might add, but from official circles in Washington that they are intending to deploy their medium-range missiles....

[Bovin] They were talking of putting them (?along a perimeter right up to Southeast Asia). But that is not definite at the moment. But the idea is there, of course.

But there is the Americans' third counterargument.

They are writing the following: By using the method of selective inclusion and exclusion of such weapons systems the Russians are basing their proposals on a false assessment of the existing correlation of forces. But everything is in fact completely the reverse. It is precisely the Americans who have employed selective criteria. We will talk only about ground-based missiles and nothing else, they said.

Under our proposals, as you have heard, all types of carriers would be considered, regardless of which specific system they belong to. Thus, everything is the other way around. It is with these generally unsubstantiated arguments that the Americans are trying to justify their negative attitude toward our proposals.

[Levin] And thus to avoid a resolution of the problem which....

[Bovin] And to avoid a resolution of the problem. So, generally speaking, the start of the Geneva talks has been quite difficult. At the moment there is a very big political gap between the positions of the sides. But despite that we will hope that, talks being talks, it will gradually be possible to start bringing the positions closer to each other. It may be difficult, as is usually the case, but there is no other way forward. A compromise of some kind has to be sought.

[Levin] Practice shows that the United States is raising the question of building up its armaments. This has been very clearly reflected in the new draft federal budget of the United States. More than $263 billion is being assigned in it to military expenditure, if you count all the concealed items. It would be appropriate to recall what Fidel Castro said about the policy of the U.S. military and industrial complex when he addressed the 10th World Trade Union Congress. He said that the U.S. military and industrial complex is making an increase of astronomical proportions in its profits as a result of a policy whose negative consequences are a heavy burden on the shoulders of working people in Western countries, where the standard of living is falling and unemployment, inflation and proverty are increasing. On the other hand, this policy is bringing even greater proverty, ignorance, hunger and disease to the broad masses of oppressed and exploited working people in the developing countries. Fidel Castro cited the following examples: At the present time 800 million people in the developing countries are suffering from hunger, 455 million are completely or partially without work, and child mortality is six times higher than in the developed states.

U.S. Policy Toward Egypt

As it happens, Egypt can serve as a specific example of the impact of U.S. policy on developing countries. Now that a change of leadership has taken place in Egypt, I believe that attempts are being made in Cairo to make some change in political course. The new president of Egypt, Mubarak, made visits last week to several Western countries, first and foremost to the United States, then to several West European states. It seems to me that his position is slightly different from that of As-Sadat. He is displaying a much greater desire for independence in the conduct of a policy which, I would add, is more in keeping with the interests of all the Arab peoples.

[Bovin] I would be just a fraction more cautious in formulating my view of what Mubarak is up to. By and large, for the time being -- and I do not know to what extent it is for the time being -- the framework of the special relationship between the United States and Egypt is quite intact. But within this framework Mubarak -- and I believe that you are right here -- really is attempting to look at the world not through American or As-Sadat's glasses, if you like, but with his own eyes and somehow to take Egypt's national interests into account in the formulation of his policy. And, indeed, this was demonstrated especially with regard to the Palestinian question. Because if you compare what Reagan said and what Mubarak said in Washington, they were altogether quite different. Mubarak clearly posed the question of the need for resolving the Palestinian question and the Palestinians' right to self-determination, which Reagan of course did his best to avoid.

Moreover, everyone noted that in his three official statements, on his arrival, during the dinner and when he was leaving, Mubarak did not once utter the phrase "Camp David." Later he said something about it somewhere, but he did not mention the phrase once in his official speeches.

So, by and large, there really is a shift taking place here toward a better balanced foreign policy line. And this was also stressed particularly by his visits to West Europe. After all, the West European stance on the Palestinian question is different from the American stand. And I sometimes gain the impression although, of course, I cannot confirm it in any way, that in Europe Mubarak talked to his counterparts about the possibility of resolving the Palestinian question outside the Camp David framework. I cannot confirm this in any way, but that is the general feeling I have. And if previously it was As-Sadat's custom to ask the United States all the time to put pressure on Israel, Mubarak's approach is different: He appealed to his West European partners asking them to use their influence both with the United States and with Israel to get the Palestinian question moving somehow. This is also a very characteristic point.

Well, Egypt is indeed attempting somehow to stress its nonaligned role -- we were talking about its relations with the Arab countries earlier. All this really leads us to the conclusion that Mubarak does not wish to be a mere shadow of As-Sadat. Well, of course, the Americans do not let go of what they have that easily, and they are really going to hold on to Egypt with a deadly grip. Well, we will see what happens with time.

[Levin] It must be stated that the situation remains very complex. In these circumstances working people, primarily working people, are paying attention to the Soviet Union. And I would like to end our discussion today with some words spoken at the 10th World Trade Union Congress by Az-Zakariyah, acting general secretary of the WFTU. He said: We greet the Soviet Union, which we deem a bastion of peace. We greet the working people of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people. We greet Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose name is linked forever with creative activity and the most constructive and realistic proposals for maintaining peace. The peoples look to the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union has always justified this confidence and it is justifying it now. It will do everything in its power together with its friends and allies to maintain peace and to consolidate peace.

On that note we come to the end of our program. Thank you for your attention.

ZAMYATIN VIEWS ARMS TALKS, EUROPEAN RELATIONS

PM121151 Helsinki HUFVUDSTASBLADET in Swedish 10 Feb 82 p 11

[Unattributed Report: "Leonid Zamyatin: The Soviet Union Does Not Believe in U.S. Willingness to Negotiate"]

[Text] The United States is at present trying every means to get its new medium-range missiles deployed in Western Europe and its talk of negotiations is only empty phrases." This was the view put forward by CPSU Central Committee International Information Section Chief Leonid Zamyatin in the international review he gave to the Paasikivi Society Tuesday [9 February] evening.

It was pressure from a broad body of international opinion which brought the Americans to the negotiating table in Geneva. But the introductory negotiations are giving the impression that the United States has only "cosmetic" ["optiska"] reasons for these negotiations, Zamyatin said.

He mentioned the Reagan administration's proposal of a so-called zero option as an example of the present U.S. government's endeavors to achieve military superiority. In addition the U.S. doctrines, as Zamyatin inteprets them, aim at turning Europe into the first and major scene of a nuclear showdown.

Zamyatin repeated the latest Soviet proposals about the declaration and [as published; presumably misprint for "of"] a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range missiles while negotiations are taking place.

If the West were to deploy 600 new missiles in Europe the present balance would be disturbed considerably, Zamyatin pointed out. The Pershing II missiles mean that the Soviet Union could only count on 4-5 minutes' warning, while intercontinental missiles fired from the United States would give around 30 minutes' warning.

In 4-5 minutes it is almost impossible to decide what sort of action is taking place. Have the missiles been fired by mistake? Are they carrying conventional explosives or nuclear warheads, and so on? This also means that counter measures would be more hazardous. The risk of war would increase.

However, we are convinced that there is not so ominous a threat of war that it cannot be averted. The U.S. statements to the effect that there are more important things than peace are unacceptable.

On the subject of Poland Zamyatin said that it looks as if the Americans would like to declare the country an important sphere of U.S. interest, as they have done elsewhere in the world. "But Poland belongs and will continue to belong to the socialist community," Zamyatin said, adding that people in the United States are embittered because the counterrevolution was halted in time.

Zamyatin also analyzed the West German, English and French Governments' stances on international questions: He said that in many respects the British Government follows the intentions of the Reagan administration.

According to Zamyatin, West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt makes no secret of the fact that he is in favor of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, but he also assumes that these armaments can be kept at a lower level provided that the negotiations produce some results.

Zamyatin, who acted as Soviet press spokesman during President Leonid Brezhnev's Bonn visit last year, also said that Chancellor Schmidt wants to preserve detente and that during the course of the summit meeting the importance of economic cooperation was stressed.

Zamyatin found present French policy more difficult to analyze. There are new emphases in domestic and foreign policy. On arms questions France lies somewhere between Britain and West Germany.

On the subject of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union Zamyatin said that they could serve as an example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. Our differing ideological lines have not suffered -- either in the Soviet Union or in Finland. The cooperation and trust have been of mutual benefit.

U.S. 'CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER' AGAINST UN SCORED

LD131900 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 13 Feb 82

["Policy of Diktat" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb, TASS -- A malicious campaign of slander against the United Nations organisation is continuing in the United States. Thunderous attacks are being launched on the Potomac against the influential international organisation which strongly denounced at its recent emergency special session by the overwhelming majority of votes the Zionist and imperialist circles in connection with the flagrant act of arbitrariness -- the annexation of ths Syrian Golan Heights.

The U.N. General Assembly justly described Tel Aviv's piratic action as an aggressive step which was possible only thanks to open encouragement of the brazen expansionists on the part of the United States.

A malignant editorial in todays Washington POST is a specimen of such a hostile campaign. The article repeats American propaganda fabrications about the United Nations and makes peremptory demands to "punish" the United Nations and impose "sanctions" against countries which vote at the United Nations "against the United States, its friends, its principles and ideals."

The editorial complains that the United Nations "offended" the Tel Aviv "hawks" by partially and unjustly condemning Israel and that many countries literally spit in the face of the United States. The Washington POST impudently demands that the United Nations should be put in its place, and launches an attack on such non-aligned countries as India, Yugoslavia, Indonesia and Nigeria whose representatives stigmatized from the lofty rostrum of the international community the Zionist aggressors and their chief accomplice and patron -- the United States.

The U.S. newspapers mendacious fabrications, open blackmail and rude attacks on the United Nations revealed once again the unseemly role played by the United States in order to screen the brazen Israeli aggressors who impudently encroach on the sovereignty and national independence of Arab countries. Ronald Reagan's administration invariably blocks all U.N. efforts to impose effective sanctions against Israel. It is no accident that the Algerian newspaper ASH-SHA'B characterised Washington's actions as declaration of war on Arab countries.

It is well known that the United States, nurturing plans of establishing at any cost its domination in the Near and Middle East, regards Israel as its most faithful ally in the region, an ally in imperialist plunder. It is also known that Washington is steadily building up Tel Aviv's war machine which is the chief tool of the policy of aggression and expansion of the Israeli ruling circles. It is on the Pentagon's insistence that it is being planned to increase military aid to Israel in 1983 up to 1.7 billion dollars -- 300 million dollars more than this year. The tacit military collusion between Washington and Tel Aviv finds expression not only in arms shipments to Israel, but also in joint exercises and in the Begin cabinet's offer to the United States to use bases on Israeli territory for the Rapid Deployment Force -- a gendarme corps of U.S. imperialism intended for suppressing liberation movements.

All this lies well within the framework of the hegemonistic aspirations of the United States in the region which is seeking to escalate there its military "presence", specifically, to catch hold of new military bases as a jumping off ground for aggression against independent Arab countries. Besides, Washington cannot put up with the collapse of the Camp David accord the true aim of which is to knock together a military-political alliance under the U.S. auspices spearheaded against the Soviet Union, progressive Arab countries and national liberation movements.

The U.S. actions reflect as if in a mirror the obstructionist stand taken by American diplomacy at the United Nations. Washington in fact reduced its participation in the discussion of the Middle East problem to protection of the pro-imperialist policy of aggression and annexation pursued by Israel with the help of military-political and financial support from the United States.

There are no doubts that the longer the United States sticks to its imperious course at the United Nations organisation, the greater isolation awaits it. The reckless policy of diktat and brazen blackmail is doomed to failure.

TASS OBSERVER COMMENTS ON VASHCHENKO CASE

LD151936 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 15 Feb 82

["What Is the Noise About?" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- The present tenant of the White House is so tirelessly concerned over the observance of democracy and human rights in various areas, including those that are very remote from the USA. He has so many pressing affairs, so many problems in the United States itself: the continued industrial recession, inflation, the rampage of racism, the growth of unemployment, whose level reached nearly ten million. So it would seem he would have no time to think of others. But no. Mr Reagan recently put aside all affairs to apply himself to the settlement of the destiny of a group of former Pentecostalists, among them a certain Lidiya Vashchenko who, don't you see, is "persecuted for religious beliefs" in the USSR. This "victim of arbitrariness," just as six other persons of the same religion, had to get asylum in the United States' Embassy in Moscow three and a half years back, and about four weeks ago even went on a hunger strike in protest against the fact that she, allegedly, is not allowed to leave for the USA. At the request of the U.S. Embassy, Vashchenko was put in a hospital and the President of the United States deemed it necessary to compose a special message. In that message he urged Vashchenko not to risk her precious health and assured her that he, President Reagan, will do all within his powers to help her "acquire freedom."

It is a sensation! Yes, indeed, but of a special sort. It should be noted, first of all, that no one if the USSR persecuted or persecutes L. Vashchenko. No one infringes on her rights. And this cannot be otherwise, for the freedom of conscience is guaranteed in the Soviet Union by the fundamental law, the Constitution, and numerous churches and various religious sects function in the USSR, including the Chernogorsk sect of Baptists-Pentecostalists in the Krasnoyarsk territory to which L. Vashchenko, just as her parents, belonged in the past. For "un-Christian life and conduct manifested in non-recognition of church discipline, rudeness and cruelty in the family and in society" they were excommunicated from the sect in 1961. Then they formed their own sect and later moved to Moscow and, arriving at the United States' Embassy, declared that they will not go away unless they are allowed to have a reunion with American Baptists. Competent Soviet bodies explained many times to Vashchenko and others through American diplomats that nobody is going to persecute them for religious beliefs and that, if they intend to leave the USSR, the permission for departure should be obtained in a legally established way, at the place of permanent residence. Despite this, a group of sectarians is still staying at the U.S. Embassy and, apparently, somebody needs them there for some purpose. Well, as they say, it's their own business.

Then, the so-called "protest" of Lidiya Vashchenko against the alleged "arbitrariness of the authorities" did not threaten her health at all, but certain persons in the United States tried to raise a hullabaloo alleging that her health is "critical." Stating these facts, we, certainly, are aware that the transoceanic patrons of that person might not believe our words. But we look at an official conclusion of an authoritative panel of medics which included an American medic, Dr Shidler, who testified that the "fasting" Vashchenko did not show anything resembling dystrophy, the more so since her "hunger strike" had an advertising character rather than being real.

It should be noted that putting Vashchenko in a hospital looked least of all like a procedure usual in such cases but as a thouroughly prepared show. On that day numerous American and some other Western journalists arrived in advance at the embassy building. A noisy crowd of journalists and the U.S. consul accompanied the "victim of arbitrariness" to the hospital door. Photocameras clicked, films were being shot.

Those who sought a sensation did not expect that the "fasting" Vashchenko, entering the hospital and believing that meals given there will not be enough for her, will take along a large bag filled with high-calorie foods.

This was a curious situation, indeed. The President of the United States implored V. Vashchenko to stop her hunger strike while members of the medical staff, on hearing the President's message, were smiling ironically watching the "fasting" person, who, as medics testified, was fed quite well before, drinking litres of orange juice and consuming numerous sandwiches. What happened later should have been expected. Vashchenko got tired playing the role of a "victim of arbitrariness," got fed up with hospital life and got a discharge from the clinic. The U.S. television which saw the need to record this event on tape announced that "to general surprise no obstacles were put to Vashchenko's return to the U.S. Embassy."

What is all this noise about? Mr Reagan, mildly speaking, got in a awkward situation and his "concern" about Vashchenko looks a bit absurd. And all this fuss at the presidential level around a certain dubious person from whom people of the same religion dissociated themselves looks unsavoury.

But then, there is no reason to be surprised. Anti-Soviet shows, encouraged by the White House are all the fashion in the USA now. Representatives of those circles who are feeding upon anti-Sovietism, who seek to aggravate Soviet-American relations clearly intended to use the Vashchenko case" in sordid political aims. With this purpose, acting according to standards accepted in Washington, they launched an anti-Soviet show around the allegedly "oppressed" and "fasting" person who is seeking publicity. And they apparently overdid it.

REAGAN ARMS BUDGET UNPOPULAR ABROAD, AT HOME

LD142132 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] It has already been announced that in the current financial year the Pentagon will be provided with funds which are a record for peacetime, more than $260 billion, which is 1/5 more than in the current U.S. military budget. Here is IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev:

[Matveyev] Good evening, comrades. Nuclear weapons, cruise missiles, atomic submarines, chemical weapons, all these mass destruction weapons will swallow the lion's share of the Pentagon's monstrously large military expenditure according to the new budget. Something like a sharp upturn in the arms spiral was observed across the ocean toward the beginning of the fifties, which was at the height of the cold war. Then as now, the advocates of this kind of course set themselves the task of creating something called a position of strength in relation to our country and other socialist countries. Toward the end of the sixties and beginning of the seventies Washington was forced to come to the conclusion that such efforts and the risks for the United States itself from such a frantic militarist policy were futile.

But what could not be achieved 20 and even 30 years ago is all the more without prospects at present. Our country is going and will do everything necessary to secure the interests of its security and the security of its allies. The whole world sees again the irresponsible game being played with our fates in Washington. The influential Japanese bourgeois newspaper ASAHI has recently written: We are forced not only to express serious doubts concerning the course adopted by the United States but to state our protest against Washington's actions. Concern over such American policy has grown even more in West Europe.

And how about the United States? What was the reaction there to Reagan's new budget? It is no secret that during the preparation of the budget the President disregarded the opinion of some of his close aides. They objected to the fact that the budget will also have a record deficit and will amount to more than $90 billion.

Wall Street is worried, the American magazine NEWSWEEK writes. It is worried at the consequences of such a devastation of the Treasury in the conditions of serious crisis occurrences in the United States. In the Congress, even among the Republicans, there is something like a rebellion brewing and for the very same reasons.

And, finally, the most painful thing for Americans is the huge reduction of funds for social needs in the country, where unemployment has reached the highest level in the postwar period. The vast new arsenals of arms will hang as millstone around the Americans' necks. The will cause further social tension in the country and will repel from the U.S. militarists further groups in other Western countries. But the main thing, the pursuit of U.S. superiority in the military sphere, has been and will be a dangerous and inconsistent course.

SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND, USSR ONLY HURT U.S.

LD132022 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb, TASS -- "New adventuristic retaliation measures against Poland and the USSR do damage primarily to the United States, causing losses to companies and creating for the country the reputation of an unreliable partner which can at any moment, depending on the swiftly changing political mood, break its international commitments," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes.

While introducing economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR, the article says, the U.S. administration could not fail to realise that its unilateral measures are just a pinprick for the Soviet Union and its allies.

The newspaper stresses that machinery exports from the United States have never been decisive to the development of the industrial base of the USSR. During the tenth five-year period (1976-80), for instance, the Soviet Union imported from the United States 1,900 million roubles worth of different machinery and equipment. At the same time the value of the equipment introduced in Soviet industry during those five years was 229,000 million roubles. So the share of American supplies was not more than 0.8 per cent. "What dependence can we talk about then!"

IZVESTIYA points out that the gigantic efforts of the entire foreign policy establishment of the U.S. administration are aimed at involving Washington's NATO partners in these sanctions.

The U.S. administration has gone farther than appeals and threats to its allies. In accordance with the sanctions announced against the USSR, the administration has taken a number of measures to thwart major deals concluded by West Germany and other West European countries with the Soviet Union, the article says.

"The American administration shows particular interest in the new deal of the century, under which West European countries can be supplied for 25 years with natural gas from Soviet Siberia.

"U.S. big business supported by the Reagan administration aims its blows at the West German economy and the economies of other West European rivals at a time when the economic crisis in the West is growing more acute. Washington is thus trying to deny them the benefits of the international division of labour with socialist countries and dependable markets in the East," the newspaper stresses.

U.S. 'TRUTH' PROJECT 'SOMETHING OPPOSITE'

LD151124 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- "A white scorpion -- this is how the American propaganda can be described", writes in PRAVDA writer Aleksandr Krivitskiy, pointing to Washington's gross interference in Poland's affairs. "A project 'Truth' has been produced by the U.S. Agency for International Communication.

The incessant repetition of fables, the forcible mobilisation of people around false names and problems will gather a new momentum. Many times in the history of mankind a noble notion by Washington to give a name to a project was used in low aims. It seems that for the first time this is done so openly and rudely."

"The 'Truth' project usurps the meaning of the word, turning it into something opposite -- into a life! The project 'Lies' is bound to whip up all forms of U.S. foreign-policy propaganda, to make it more aggressive in full accordance with the course of the White House."

"And this means that one should expect a new bout of demagogy in international information which comes from the United States", the article runs. "Some criminals will be zealously made into heroes. Defenders of dictatorial regimes, theoreticians of a "limited nuclear war" those who hate black Americans and who advocate lock-outs, those who persecute air traffic controllers -- strikers, supporters of gangsters -- the Brazinskas, father and son, who killed a Soviet air hostess aboard a Soviet plane, those who kidnapped the Polovchaks' children will start with new force hypocritically fooling people with "human rights."

Poland of these days is one of the main targets of the project "Lie." Faces of scoundrels can be seen looking out of windows of a hut, looking respectable. The project "lie" hurriedly camouflages them as champions of liberties and democracy and instigates extremists for outrages. The "supermen" from Washington believe that they can do anything they like.

N.Y. MAYOR KOCH JOINS ZIONIST ATTACK ON UN

LD121510 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 12 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 12 Feb, TASS -- The New York Zionists made an unprecedentedly rude attack on the United Nations for its consistent opposition to the American-Israeli expansionist policy in the Middle East.

The signal of local Zionists gave from Yehuda Blum, Israel's ambassador to the UNO, who furiously attacked the United Nations at the latest meeting of the session. In the same speech the Israeli emissary suggested that the city authorities remove from the wall opposite to the UN building an ancient maxim urging people to beat swords into ploughshares, because, he alleged, this maxim was at variance with the actions of the international community.

This idea was immediately taken up and "elaborated" by New York Mayor Edward Koch, notorious for his Zionist and fascist views. He publicly announced his intention to cut on the same wall a statement exposing "the hypocrisy, amorality and cowardice" of the United Nations. The mayor, incited by Zionist gangs, went even further. A day later, he gave interviews to newspapers and television saying -- much to the delight of local and overseas Zionists -- that the United Nations may get out of the city any time, if it wishes to do so.

These hoodlum outbrusts of the New York mayor are an eloquent indication of the level of his notions about the generally accepted standards of decency. He heads the administration of the host city which is naturally expected never to forget about the rules of hospitality.

And this hospitality is not free at all. The city authorities have estimated that the siting of the UN headquarters in New York brought its economy 690 million dollars last year.

It should be noted that neither the U.S. mission at the UNO nor the State Department in Washington have reacted in any way to the mayor's statements which go beyond any permissible limits. And this is understandable: Such a behaviour by the mayor was made possible by the hostile atmosphere which is being worked up by the American mass media and authorities around the United Nations.

USSR-PRC TALKS ON RIVER NAVIGATION BEGIN

OW111209 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] In accordance with an agreement reached between the Soviet Union and China, the 20th session of the Soviet-Chinese Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers opened on 10 February in Heihe City, China.

PRAVDA SEES PRC LEADERS REHABILITATING MAOISM

PM160903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 5

[B. Barakhta article: "Beijing -- Revival of Maoism"]

[Text] There has been clear evidence in China recently of a tendency toward a new glorification of the "ideas of Mao Zedong" and their creator. The main directions of this modernization, as it were, of Maoism were already set forth in the "decision relating to certain questions of CCP history since the PRC's formation" adopted at the sixth CCP Central Committee plenum in the summer of 1981. In this decision, the sharpest criticisms of Mao himself, his "ideas," the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution" still found until recently on the pages of the Chinese press are muted, toned down or simply excluded.

The campaign to glorify Mao and his "ideas" once again and to alter CCP history is gathering momentum. The desire to ascribe once again all the triumphs of the revolutionary movement in China to Mao and his "ideas," to acquit him of responsibility for its defeats, to present "sinofied Marxism" as the one true reference point and thereby theoretically, politically and ideologically to substantiate and reinforce the present CCP leadership's course is quite obvious.

Since the second half of last year, the CCP Central Committee's thoretical organ, the journal HONGQI, has been publishing a series of articles whose content and trend is indicated by the titles: "Adhering Firmly to and Developing Mao Zedong's Ideas"; Mao Zedong's Ideas -- the Glorious Banner of the Chinese People", and "Understanding the Great Cultural Revolution" and so forth.

CCP provincial committee publications and the youth press are starting rubrics "to help those studying the ideas" of Mao. According to the Chinese press, the CCP Central Committee has given instruction that Mao's works must be widely studied this year by all cadre personnel.

As for Mao Zedong's mistakes, which were spoken of even at the latest CCP Central Committee plenum, less and less is being written about them. "The mistakes made by Chairman Mao," the journal HONGQI stresses over and over again, "are the mistakes of a great proletarian revolutionary." In this connection, attempts are being made to conceal Mao's role as the organizer of the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution." Thus the "mistakes" of the "Great Leap Forward" period are attributed to the CCP's "lack of experience" and the "masses" lack of enthusiasm." It also transpires that the "Cultural Revolution" -- that pogrom campaign that brought so much misfortune and suffering to the Chinese people, was "inevitable" and was predetermined by "complex social and historical conditions." In HONGQI's opinion Mao, who launched it, was like "an honest doctor no longer able to control a serious disease." In short, everyone but Mao Zedong was to blame. Moreover, according to the Beijing theoreticians' logic, the "Cultural Revolution" was "not counterrevolutionary in character" at all. On the contrary, the same HONGQI feels, in spite of its great "costs", that it gave the party "valuable experience" and put the CCP through "the ultimate test."

The campaign to "rehabilitate" Mao Zedong and canonize his "ideas" as some sort of "scientific system" of "sinofied Marxism" which is gathering strength in China today has a clear object -- namely, to reinforce the political course and precepts of the present Beijing leadership and on this basis to try to achieve the "unity and cohesion" which to this day remain only propaganda slogans.

JOINT U.S.-ROK MILITARY MANEUVERS ASSESSED

'Militarist Farce'

LD131748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Large-scale joint American-South Korean military maneuvers, code-named "Team Spirit-82", began today in South Korea. It is planned to transport a division of the U.S. Marine Corps from the Japanese island of Okinawa and also several subunits of personnel from the Rapid Deployment Force. The maneuvers will continue for more than 2 months. The composition of forces taking part in them and the nature of the tasks set indicate the aggressive trend of this latest militarist farce.

'Offensive Operation'

BK140700 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Station commentator (Nikolayev) commentary]

[Text] According to foreign news reports from Seoul, U.S. and South Korean armed forces began a large-scale joint mobile exercise called "Team Spirit '82" in South Korea on 13 February. This military exercise, which will last 70 days, will be participated in by over 160,000 U.S. and South Korean troops. In addition to the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, a U.S. Army unit, warships from the U.S. 5th Fleet and tactical and strategic air force units will be deployed.

The number and composition of the units participating in the mobile exercise prove the U.S. Army command's hypocritical claim that the exercise is defensive in nature to be false. The imperialistic agitations of a nonexistent threat from the north or groundless statements about the military superiority of the DPRK over South Korea cannot hide the fact that an offensive operation is being staged by the U.S. strategists and their fellow conspirators in Seoul. This military exercise accords with the Pentagon's goal of strengthening and augmenting U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

As has been noted in the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement, the United States has begun rearming its troops stationed in South Korea. The 40,000 U.S. troops now occupying South Korea will be equipped with many M-60 tanks, fighter squadrons and other military hardware, including artillery pieces. In an attempt to intensify espionage acts against the DPRK, the Pentagon plans to deploy an electronic intelligence battalion in South Korea.

At the same time, the White House is encouraging the regime of the dictator, Chon Tu-hwan, in preparation for war. In order to enforce a special program to train the South Korean Armed Forces, the United States has appropriated $167.5 million for U.S. weapons provided the Seoul regime in this fiscal year.

Saddling Japan with a large portion of the financial aid given the Seoul regime, the U.S. imperialists are trying to drag Japan into a vicious plan of aggression in the Far East. The U.S. imperialists make the U.S. forces now in South Korea and Japan play a bigger role. Thousands of U.S. troops stationed in Japan participated in a large-scale U.S. Naval exercise recently staged in South Korea. Warships belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet and E4 fighters from U.S. military bases on Japanese islands supported the troops in their actions during the naval exercise. According to the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the commander of U.S. troops in Japan expects the U.S. bases in Japan will play the same role they did during the 1950-53 Korean War.

The "Team Spirit '82" military exercise shows that the Pentagon will try to use Korean territory as a launching base for Pentagon operations. Straining the situation on the Korean peninsula not only contradicts the aspiration of the Korean people for peaceful reunification of the fatherland but also poses a threat to peace and security in Asia and the world.

Japan: 'Invisible Participant'

LD121314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Commentary by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer Viktor Vinogradov]

[Text] Large-scale U.S.-South Korean maneuvers code-names "Team Spirit-82" start tomorrow in the southern part of the Korean peninsula. Here is Viktor Vinogradov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer:

"Team Spirit-82" is one of the biggest maneuvers to be conducted by Washington in the northwest of the Pacific Ocean. Taking part in this show of strength will be over 100,000 South Korean servicemen, while on the American side will be infantry units, air and naval forces, and marines, totaling approximately 60,000 officers and men. An enormous quantity of combat machinery will be used in these land, sea and air maneuvers -- tanks, armored carriers, artillery weapons and rocket installations, aircraft and helicopters, surface vessels and submarines.

According to plans worked out in the depths of the Pentagon, the 160,000-strong force will be engaged for 10 weeks in rebuffing a so-called threat from the north. However, familiarization with (? the list) of operations to be enacted during "Team Spirit-82" proves that these maneuvers will have not a defensive, but an offensive nature, as seen by such operations as landings, paradrops, attacks on strategic points, air strikes and submarine search and (? destroy) missions.

Such a concentration of armed forces in this area will promote the creation of a tense situation in the Far East, all the more so in that the third, invisible, participant in these bilateral maneuvers will be Japan: The American Marines taking part in "Team Spirit-82" will be moved from bases located on Japanese islands. American military aircraft will also fly in from Japanese airports, and ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet have left Japanese ports, heading for the shores of South Korea. Japan, therefore, is given the role of a rear base in this militarist demonstration.

Tokyo, fearing an explosion of protests, has so far made no decision on taking part in maneuvers with the South Korean military, although the United States is stubbornly insisting on it. In this way, Washington, striving to draw Japan into its military-strategic plans in the Far East, is gradually bringing it into military cooperation with the Seoul regime with the aim of knocking together a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo militarist triangle under the aegis of the United States.

DPRK Statement Cited

LD151000 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb, TASS -- The Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the whole of the Korean people strongly condemn the large-scale military exercises "Team Spirit-82" held by U.S. imperialism and the puppet clique of South Korea, says a statement published here by the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the KDPR.

The openly militaristic character of the military exercises is evidenced by the facts that a sizeable part of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea is taking part in them and that the exercises are clearly spearheaded against the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the statement underlines.

This dangerous play with fire is a blatant violation of the agreement on armistice in Korea and an arrogant challenge to the Korean people and all peace-loving peoples of the world, the statement says. The progressive public of the world should resolutely condemn the adventurist actions of U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets threatening peace and stability in Asia and the whole world.

JAPANESE LEADERS SEEKING TO REVIVE WW II MIGHT

LD130756 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Ambitions of Latter-Day Samurai" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb, TASS -- Japan's military expenditures in 1979 increased 14.2-fold, as compared with 1960. Only a few capitalist countries can boast of such a pace of growth of military expenditures, writes today the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

Building up the might of its armed forces, the Japanese Government took the decision on a 7.75 percent rise in military expenditures in 1982 fiscal year, which begins on April 1. This will amount to 2 trillion 586,000 million yen (about 11,800 million dollars).

With the growth of military expenditures the pace of socio-economic development of the country dropped down, but the Japanese militarists do not care at all. 1981 was a difficult year for millions of Japanese. As a result of bankruptcies of 17,600 small and medium-size enterprises, the number of unemployed, even according to the official statistical data, increased up to 1,200,000.

The analysis of the policy of the Japanese leadership gives ground to assert, the newspaper stresses, that it is reminiscent of activities of Japanese Samurai on the eve of the Second World War. Noteworthy is the fact that in the middle of 1980, for the first time in the post-war period, all members of the Japanese cabinet of ministers, with Zenko Suzuki at the head, made a demonstrative pilgrimage to the Tokyo Yasukuni Temple, where there are plates with the names of Japanese officers and men who lost their lives in battles for "a greater Japan", including the chief war criminals convicted by the international military tribunal in Tokyo. It is unknown what the ministers talked about with their predecessors, but the impression is that the militarists of the 1940's instilled their ideals into present-day Japanese leaders, who are gradually carrying out plans of revival of Japan's former might.

USSR-DPRK TIES AT AUTOMOBILE PLANT NOTED

SK160126 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Ulyanovsk city is an industrial center in the RSFSR located on the Volga River. The Ulyanovsk automobile plant is well known in foreign countries. Automobiles produced at this plant are exported to five foreign countries, including the DPRK. According to an assessment of Korean drivers, the automobiles produced at this plant perform well, have good mobility and have been successfully utilized in economic construction in the DPRK.

The Ulyanovsk automobile plant is a collective member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. Workers of this plant have had friendly and cooperative ties with the DPRK for many years. The plant's workers assisted in building the Tokchon automobile plant in the DPRK. Many Korean workers and engineers have come to the plant in the past for their on-the-job training. Outstanding engineers of the plant taught the Korean workers advanced techniques. A Soviet-Korean friendship group has been organized in the plant and is very active. (Ivanov), chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship group at the plant, said that the plant's workers sincerely rejoice over the success attained by the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction.

SUPREME SOVIET HONORS MPR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD142108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Mangalyn Dugersuren, Mongolian minister of foreign affairs, has been awarded the Order of Friendship Among Peoples. The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium notes that this award is made for contributions in the strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia and in connection with Dugersuren's 60th birthday.

OGARKOV'S 4 FEB ACTIVITIES IN HANOI REPORTED

PM151359 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Feb TASS — Phan Van Dong, Politburo member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V, Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, who is in Vietnam on an official friendly visit.

During the conversation the head of the Vietnamese Government assessed highly the Soviet Union's all-around and effective aid to Vietnam in building socialism, defending the SRV's sovereignty and national independence, and strengthening its defense might. He expressed sincere thanks to the CPSU, the USSR Government and the Soviet people for this aid and support.

On the same day N.V. Ogarkov laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the memorial house of the leader of the Vietnamese revolution. He also visited the higher military academy of the Vietnamese People's Army.

Col Gen Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, addressing a reception held here, assessed highly the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two countries' peoples and armed forces. He stressed that all the victories won by Vietnam and its Armed Forces in the struggle for freedom and independence are inseparable from the Soviet Union's prompt and effective aid.

TRUD REPORTS ON SRV TU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR

PM150919 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal Visit Ends"]

[Text] A Vietnamese trade union delegation headed by Nguyen Duc Thuan, president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions [VFTU] was in the USSR 31 January through 5 February on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During the VFTU delegation's stay in the USSR talks were held with an AUCCTU delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. In the course of the meeting. which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, the sides exchanged information on the main directions of the activity of Soviet and Vietnamese trade unions and on the work they are doing to mobilize the working people to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to greet the 5th Vietnam Communist Party Congress in a fitting manner.

Prospects were examined for further developing the deepening fraternal ties and all-round cooperation between USSR and SRV trade unions, and topical questions of the international trade union movement were discussed. The delegations stressed that close cooperation between the communist parties of the Soviet Union and the SRV and the results of the recent meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, are of decisive significance for the steady strengthening of the friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The sides unanimously noted that the ties between our countries' working people and trade unions are strengthening and deepening from year to year. The forms of trade union cooperation are being enriched and the measures implemented jointly by the AUCCTU and the VFTU are becoming more effective. Under the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, ties between the trade unions are implemented for the benefit of the two states' peoples with a view to the successful resolution of tasks in socialist and communist building and in the interests of the cohesion and might of the socialist community countries and the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The two trade union organizations will continue to steadily develop cooperation between trade unions in the USSR and Vietnam and to direct their efforts toward the attainment of unity in the world trade union movement on a class, anti-imperialist basis.

The AUCCTU and the VFTU stressed that they will continue to do everything to help increase the prestige and influence of the WFTU, which acts consistently and from class standpoints on the urgent questions of today. Trade unions in the USSR and the SRV will contribute actively to the cause of the successful convocation in Cuba of the 10th World Trade Union Congress, which will elaborate a program of actions for the class trade union movement in the eighties.

The sides expressed concern over the exacerbation of the international situation caused by the aggressive, provocative actions of the forces of imperialism and reaction and the present Beijing leaders, who, against the peoples' will, seek to oppose the detente process, hinder the peoples' independent development, whip up the arms race and bring the world to the brink of a new military catastrophe. The Chinese authorities, aligning themselves increasingly with the forces of extreme reaction, seek to impose their diktat on neighboring countries, maintain old seats of tension on the Asian Continent and kindle new ones.

The VFTU delegation placed a high value on the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and expressed full support for the 26th CPSU Congress' peace program for the eighties, which outlines the way to improve the international situation and resolve today's vital questions. On behalf of the SRV's working people and trade unions, VFTU Chairman Nguyen Duc Thuan expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU and the people and trade unions of the USSR for their constant support and help for the Vietnamese people in the cause of the defense of freedom and independence, in the building of socialism in Vietnam and in the struggle against armed encroachments by the Beijing hegemonists.

AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev reaffirmed the unchanging support of Soviet working people and trade unions for the Vietnamese people's courageous struggle in defense of the motherland's sovereignty and for the fulfillment of the tasks in socialist building set up by the VCP and the all-round strengthening of the SRV -- that reliable outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The AUCCTU and the VFTU declared their complete solidarity with the struggle of working people and trade unions in capitalist and developing countries for democratic freedoms, their social and economic rights and the limitation of the monopolies' power and against the arms race. They expressed complete approval for the Polish leadership's actions to defend socialist gains, normalize the situation in the country, avert a national catastrophe and create the conditions for the continuation of socialist building in People's Poland.

At the conclusion of the talks an agreement on the further development of cooperation between USSR and SRV trade unions was signed.

During its stay in our country the VFTU delegation visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in Moscow and Kiev, learned about the working and living conditions of Soviet working people and took part in Soviet-Vietnamese friendship rallies and meetings with the trade union aktiv. The Vietnam trade union envoys were given a cordial, heartfelt reception everywhere.

The VFTU delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The results of the visit and the signing of the agreement will be a new contribution to strengthening fraternal friendship and broad, frutiful cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and the SRV.

The VFTU delegation left the Soviet Union on 5 February.

CSSR AGENT CITED ON SUBVERSION AGAINST POLAND

PM121543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 82 p 3

[APN observer B. Antonov article for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Agent Hodic Tells All"; passage in all capitals denotes boldface type as published]

[Text] Josef Hodic worked for several years at emigre centers in the West which, under the guidance of the CIA and other special services, engage in espionage and ideological sabotage against the socialist countries. He was on close terms with many counterrevolutionary leaders in Czechoslovakia who did not conceal from their "colleague" the fact that they had links with the CIA and were carrying out assignments for that spy service.

Having gotten in with the leading emigre organs, Hodic directly participated in secret talks at intelligence centers directing the counterrevolutionary, anticommunist activity of a variety of emigre rabble. He gathered a large amount of information on the subversive activity of imperialist intelligence services and emigre groupings against the CSSR, Poland and other socialist community countries.

Hodic welcomed me to his Prague apartment where he settled with his wife on returning home. This elderly, gray-haired man with an affable manner, more like a professor of ancient literature than an intelligence agent, is obviously feared in the West. Hodic showed me a copy of the Vienna paper KURIER which carried his photograph on the front page and reported in foot-high letters that the man in the picture was gravely ill and in a lunatic asylum.

"These are typical spy service methods," Hodic commented on this "sensation" with a wry smile. "A dirty way of making people distrust what I say. I don't think serious people will fall into the trap. In fact, I have irrefragable facts and documents in my possession. I had access to many secrets -- of the CIA and of other undercover organizations. I saw a lot with my own eyes and I learned a lot through other people who trusted me or did not suspect that I was an agent for a socialist state. I managed to establish that the CIA has a long-standing plan for subversive activity against Poland."

[Question] Can you say who participated in the elaboration of this plan?

Hodic: The plan was worked out by the relevant CIA department. The Rand Corporation scientific research organization, which has links with the CIA, also had a hand in it. I learned this from some members of its staff conducting research for U.S. intelligence. Former Polish Army Colonel Michal Heczynski contributed to the plan. While living and serving in the army in Poland he performed covert espionage activity. He left the country in 1977 and wrote an extensive study for the CIA of the Polish Army and its role in the Warsaw Pact armed forces. I have in my possession a number of open "scientific" publications by Heczynski. They consist of tendentious misinformation and express the kind of views the CIA and the Pentagon want to hear.

[Question] In your life you have a photograph of you with one of the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary force in Czechoslovakia -- Jiri Pelikan. Were you close?

Hodic: Pelikan thought he was dealing with a renegade like himself. He did not conceal from me his links with the CIA. He told me, for example, that 5 years ago the CIA organized a secret meeting between him and the Polish antisocialist Adam Michnik. It took place in Paris.

DURING THE MEETING IT WAS AGREED THAT THE EXPERIENCE OF THE UNSUCCESSFUL 1968 COUNTERREVOLUTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT WHEN PREPARING FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF SOCIALISM IN POLAND. THEY TALKED ABOUT USING THE CZECHOSLOVAK COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' METHODS IN THE POLISH SITUATION. OBSERVING NOW THE ACTIONS OF MICHNIK, WHO IS ONE OF THE RINGLEADERS OF THE ANTISOCIALIST FORCES IN POLAND, ONE CAN SAY THAT THE "EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE" LED TO MORE SOPHISTICATED TACTICS OF STRUGGLE AGAINST SOCIALISM.

[Question] According to your information, which Polish emigre organizations have links with the CIA?"

Hodic: I know the CIA finances their purely political organization, the so-called Polish Socialist Party, which has cells in Britain, the FRG and Sweden. It was this party that deposited money from the CIA in British banks to be passed on for subversive activity against socialism in Poland. The funds were sent to the leaders of Solidarity and KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee].

In Austria, where I worked for a long time, a so-called "information center" has been set up on CIA funds. It publishes a variety of subversive material and smuggles it into Poland. There agents of the CIA and other Western special services distribute this literature as "works by the internal opposition." The activity of a whole clutch of counterrevolutionary groups in Poland is coordinated by the so-called "Center for Monitoring Events in Poland" ("Tsentr Kontrolya Sobytiv v Polshe"). The old CIA agent Tadeusz Waledowski is operating at this center.

[Question] Are the circles you worked in in the West aware that this activity undermines the Helsinki agreements?

Hodic: They are trying to turn these agreements into a cover for sabotage work. Take the accords on cultural and scientific exchange? They are used for the purpose of corrupting Polish youth. I know that the CIA sets aside $1 billion per year to bribe young Poles by offering "scholarships" and "grants" to attend U.S. institutions. In the guise of "exchange of information" the CIA finances the publication in Paris of the Polish-language magazines KULTURA and DIALOG, organs of ideological sabotage against the Polish people. A similar role is performed by the Polish desks at Radio Free Europe (RFE) in Munich and Voice of America in Washington. I know that Andrzei Chilinski, tried in Poland for spying for the CIA, has worked at RFE for many years. Veteran CIA agent Tadeusz Podgorski is one of the radio station's staff. There is plenty of other evidence that today Poland is the focus of CIA subversive activity.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON 'ANTISOCIALIST' ACTIVITIES

LD161338 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb, TASS -- TRYBUNA LUDU writes that two weeks ago young people incited street disturbances in Gdansk, which coincided with "Day of Solidarity With Poland" announced by the U.S. President. But only naive people could have believed that this was mere coincidence. Similar breaches of public order took place in Poznan and subsequently in Warsaw. Reports are coming in from other parts of Poland about the dissemination of antisocialist leaflets, the contents of which correspond to the appeals and instructions broadcast by the "Free Europe" radio station, TRYBUNA LUDU points out.

The authors of illegal leaflets, the newspaper continues, are no longer content with urging people to be passive at work. They have begun to advocate the organization of a secret underground movement and to choose days for attacks on the bodies of government. All this is being peddled in the guise of struggle for "genuine democracy" that was advocated by the leaders of Solidarity. There have been acts of provocation against workers who want to work honestly and conscientiously.

All these negative phenomena are not widespread nor supported by the public, but this does not mean that they should be ignored or underestimated. It would at the same time be erroneous to say that all the dangers have been removed during the two months of martial law. There still are people in different strata of society who, far from approving the imposition of martial law, are hostile towards this step taken by the authorities. It is they who were striving to rise in society, but their hopes came to naught. There are among them certain young people who have been deluded by false slogans and in whom warped patriotism has been awakened. This category of people also includes those who cannot yet shake off the burden of mental pressure and fear and those who, influenced by difficulties of day to day life, get easily carried away by their emotions and cannot control their behaviour.

The opponents of the socialist system, who before December 13 had been pushing Poland towards an abyss, made extensive use of public discontent to further their ends. The U.S. administration and its allies, who unleashed the anti-Polish campaign, the "Free Europe" radio station and other Western subversive ideological centres also banked on it.

Using "concern for the fate of the Polish people" as a guise, the imperialist forces are trying to achieve their political objectives. They have no interest in calmness being restored in Poland.

The main thing for the Polish people today, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, is calmness and normal work. It is herein that lie the conditions for carrying out essential transformations in the country. It is downright surprising that this truth cannot be grasped by those who instigate disorders. The provocative and "hawkish" statements of certain church spokesmen also are amazing.

We should learn the lesson of the past and renounce passivity. This also obliges us not to remain impassive to the irresponsibile appeals of those who organize anti-socialist activities. They should remember that their actions are punishable, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion.

U.S. PRESSURES POLAND WITH FISHING BAN

LD152018 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] During the anti-Polish television show which ended as a scandalous failure, President Reagan declared figuratively: We, people of the Free World, all of us as one man line up with the Polish brothers and sisters. The lord of the White House, by his statement, strove to prove that the economic sanctions ordered by him are aimed exclusively against the military government, and by no account against the Polish brothers and sisters.

But what, in fact, do Reagan's sanctions, totally in opposition to accepted international principles, mean? Let us take, for example, fishing. There is no need to prove that the world's oceans are by no means the private estate of the United States. Navigation, fishing, utilization of sea resources are regulated on the bases of principles and norms of international law, and not on the basis of principles established by the U.S. Government. The ban issued by Reagan's administration on the traditional fishing by Polish trawlers in the U.S. territorial waters is one more proof of the nonchalant American attitude toward other states.

According to the international press, this White House decision is an arbitrary act against the law. It was made in response to a totally internal affair of a sovereign state, the introduction by Polish authorities of martial law in their own country. It is very characteristic that the U.S. stance on this question is not shared by neighboring Canada. And yet, Polish fishermen also traditionally seek catches in its coastal waters.

As we said, there are international legal norms regulating fishing. One can refer here to the Geneva Maritime Convention of 1958, valid to this day. One of the premises of the convention states: If the coastal state does not have the possibility to make use of all permitted catches it should enable other states to have access to the permitted limits of catches. Moreover, the coastal state must take into account the following factors: the necessity to reduce to a minimum disturbances in the economy of the states whose citizens are used to fishing in the given area.

Polish trawlers are used to fishing in U.S. fishing areas. The traditional character of Polish fishing there is one of the justifications for permission to continue using these fishing grounds even after the establishment of the 20-mile zone in 1975. It should be pointed out that in accordance with U.S. fishing laws it is precisely the aspects of tradition which is the basic criterion for allowing foreign states to fish in a coastal area.

While events in Poland suited the White House, the United States observed this principle. But as soon as Polish developments were no longer to Washington's taste, this principle was rejected. Taking recorse to economic sanctions, which is an example of interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, the United States is openly and wickedly trampling on international law and is violating the principles of interstate relations. The U.S. administration's sanctions are an impudent attempt to dictate to an independent country on its internal problems. Once again, Washington has shamelessly linked the future of international cooperation with the implementation by the Polish Government of brazen U.S. orders stipulating that the hands of the counterrevolution be untied. But one should not forget that it is no longer any good to speak to a sovereign state from an imperial position.

CPSU ORGAN DISCUSSES U.S.-POLISH RELATIONS

LD121556 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0858 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb (TASS) -- The CPSU and the Soviet state "have always been and will be on the side of the Polish People's Republic," stresses Vladimir Chernyshev in the latest issue of AGITATOR, a journal of the CPSU Central Committee. He notes that "at the moment in the West, above all through Washington's efforts, passions and emotions about the events in Poland are continually aroused. The U.S. administration does not hide its annoyance with the fact that events in the Polish People's Republic and around it are not developing in the direction Washington and the U.S. military-industrial complex would like. "

"Enemies of peace and detente," the author writes, "thought they would be successful in whipping up the international situation to the limits disrupting talks on the limitation and curtailment of arms, dealing out additional billions of dollars for the production of new systems and weapons of mass destruction, and disturbing the peaceful, creative toil of states of the world socialist system."

"However, the provocation thought out by enemies of peace, in which Poland became a 'catalyst' in the process of aggravation of the international climate, has foundered. Poland is solving her domestic affairs independently. This is what does not suit American politicians, intent in their vicious frenzy on 'punishing' the Polish people who refused to follow advice from across the ocean."

With regard to Soviet-Polish relations, the author emphasizes that they are "reliably serving the interests of Soviet and Polish peoples, the cause of socialism, and are an important factor in stability and security on the European Continent and in the whole world."

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS RED BRIGADES-SOLIDARITY LINK

LD121448 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Feb, TASS -- As is reported by the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, the Italian police have arrested recently Luigi and Paule Scriziele on a charge of belonging to the Red Brigades. This fact is linked with another: Already on the opening day of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk it was addressed bythe general secretary of the Italian Labour Union (ILU) who expressed on behalf of his union support for this Polish trade union organization. The delegation of the Italian labor union at the Solidarity congress included among others Luigi and Paule Scriziele, representatives of the International Department of the Italian Labour Union, the article says. That was not their first visit to Poland. They systematically kept in touch with Modzelewski, Kuron and held numerous "negotiations" with representatives of the Solidarity leadership concerned with the latter's international relations, and were received by its chairman.

Since the introduction of martial law in Poland, Luigi and Paule Scriziele had been active organizers of various actions in Italy under slogans of solidarity with the Solidarity organization. All these actions were marked by intensive hatred to socialist Poland. Now it is becoming clear, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, why the leadership of the Solidarity organization accorded such hospitality to Messrs Scriziele, whom it treated as "true friends." It is not known and may never be known what Messrs Modzelewski, Kuron and other leaders the Solidarity organization discussed with the terrorists from the Red Brigades. What is certain, however, is that they did not talk about the trade union movement, the newspaper says in conclusion.

ARMY PAPER ON JOINT POLISH EXERCISE, MARTIAL LAW

LD140334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 14 Feb 82

[From the central press review]

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carries a report by Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel (Akteriyazov) and Lieutenant (Siniawski), a correspondent of ZOLNIERZ LUDU, on the joint tactical exercise between Soviet and Polish servicemen. Following the exercise, Captain [name indistinct], the company commander who interchanged with the battalion of Major (Murzayev), said there were quite a few former students in the company. In this connection he recalled that the extremists of Solidarity calculated on the students' breaking down the army. However, the high school graduates understood the situation and saw the kind of danger threatening Poland. They carried out their patrols irreproachably and helped the militia to restore order.

GEN ZAYTSEV SURVEYS ROLE OF SOVIET TROOPS IN GDR

LD131416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1044 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Feb (ADN) -- "There is no more important task for the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany [GSVG] than to protect peace," said Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the GSVG, during an interview on the upcoming 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Soviet Navy. Soviet soldiers are a reliable shield at the frontline of the socialist countries. "We are fulfilling the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress, our duty of honor and our responsible mission," said the general.

He is proud, Mikhail Zaytzev said, to protect the gains of the peoples of the socialist community with his soldiers, shoulder to shoulder with the comrades-in-arms of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] and members of the other armies of the Warsaw Pact. In the center of Europe, facing one of the strongest NATO groupings, the members of the GSVG are deeply aware of their responsibility.

"The members of the GSVG see reliable fighting partners in the NCA comrades-in-arms, whose loyalty and help can be relied upon in any situation and at all times," Army Gen Mikhail Zaytzev stressed. Practically all GSVG troop units have set up partnerships with NVA troop units which is proof of proletarian internationalism in action. "Our socialist military doctrine, common fighting technology and identical principles in training and education allow for precise cooperation and further the exchange of the most valuable experiences."

Fraternal friendship and cooperation, an atmosphere of honesty, mutual respect and comradely trust unite the Soviet soldiers with the workers of the GDR. "We value this tremendously," Army General Zaytzev said. "The peoples of our states have become loyal allies, comrades and friends. This we see as one of the most important achievements of our time."

GEN YEPISHEV VISITS SOVIET ARMY UNIT IN GDR

PM151709 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Report by Col V. Bogdanovskiy: "Meeting at Guards Division"]

[Text] While among the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union, R.Ya. Malinovskiy, Uralsko-Lvovskaya Volunteer Guards Tank Division.

The army general addressed the unit's Komsomol activists and acquainted himself with the organization of the training process, socialist competition and party political work during firing practice.

Army General A.A. Yepishev conveyed to the guards combat greetings and best wishes for new successes in combat and political training from Marshal of the Soviet Union, D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. He talked about the Soviet people's labor successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In conversations with the unit's officers and political personnel Army General A.A. Yepishev expressed satisfaction with the state and progress of combat and political training, noted the high degree of patriotic enthusiasm among the personnel generated by preparations for the 19th Komsomol Congress and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and made specific recommendations on further improving organizational and political work and the quality and efficacy of the training process and on strengthening military discipline and organization.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, was accompanied by Army General M.M. Zaytsev, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and Col Gen I.Z. Gubin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group Political Directorate.

TASHKENT REPORTS STOPOVER BY BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

GF151700 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, stopped over at Tashkent airport en route to the Republic of India on an official visit today. At the airport, which was decorated with Bulgarian, USSR and Uzbek SSR flags, the chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and his accompanying delegation were received by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Khodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet and secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Orlov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials. Stanko Todorov left Tashkent for New Delhi today.

PRAVDA VIEWS 'POLEMIC UNLEASHED' BY PCI

LD122200 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb, TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA carries today a rejoinder "On the Form and the Substance of the Polemic Unleashed by the ICP [Italian Communist Party] Leadership." The rejoinder says:

In the newspaper L'UNITA, the weekly RINASCITA, in a number of bourgeois newspapers, the leading comrades of the Italian Communist Party have expressed their attitude to the recent articles in the PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST. They say this is an "attack" against their party, that the ICP is being subjected to denunciations, etc.

It is the contrary, however, that is the case. It is exactly the ICP leadership that has published official statements, then convened a plenum at which Comrade Berlinguer and other comrades have spoken, and a voluminous resolution was adopted -- and all this, like the current campaign on the plenum results, is directed against the CPSU, against the Soviet Union. The documents and statements mentioned deny the very existence of socialism in the USSR, declare closed the "phase" of world history begun by the October Revolution, etc.

The leading figures of the Italian Communist Party allow themselves to regard such allegations as "criticism" which, in their opinion, is in order between communists. As to our firm rebuff to the attempts to compromise the Soviet Union and its international policy, it is described by them as an "attack", a manifestation of "intolerence."

We reject this kind of a double standard.

The differences, in fact, have appeared long ago. For many years, on our side everything was done to discuss them in a comradely manner. At numerous meetings at different levels. in letters addressed to the ICP Central Committee, the contents and the aims of the foreign and home policy of the CPSU were explained to the Italian comrades. However, on the part of the ICP leaders and its press, we encountered again and again attacks against our party, statements and actions prejudicial to the cause of peace and socialism.

It should be also said that, shortly before the January plenum of the ICP Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee sent it a letter in which it set out in a substantiated manner its stand on the Polish and other questions. The ICP leadership did not deem it necessary even to reply. All this shows that it was precisely the ICP leadership that launched a campaign against the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

The resoluteness of expressions in the articles in PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST is justified by the immense, everlasting significance of the ideas and principles upon which the ICP leadership has encroached. This is not an attack on the Italian Communist Party. This is defence of the really existing socialist state and the socialist community, of the ideals and goals for which the communists the world over have been struggling for many decades. This is also a warning of the danger, particularly for the communists, of ignoring or underestimating the great and irreplaceable role of socialism, the role of the land of the soviets in the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe, in mankind's common progress, and in the peoples' struggle for freedom and justice.

What is the point in question? The articles in PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST have shown how far the ICP leaders have gone in their renunciation of what distinguishes the communist movement from all others. Some of those who publicly reacted to the articles are now forced to say that the ICP did not even think of denying the role of the Soviet Union in the defence of peace and even in the working class movement and that it has always seen and condemned the aggressive actions of the U.S. extremist circles.

V.I. Lenin is spoken of with much greater respect and much more seriously. Even imperialism is criticized although the ICP Central Committee's documents adopted at the end of last year and at the past plenum mentioned this very word only in passing. In statements by those comrades the countries of Eastern Europe are again referred to as socialist, which is lacking in the above-mentioned documents. The extremist, adventurist elements in Poland and the enemies of socialism and provocateurs operating there are spoken of more definitely. Well. We shall take note of that, just as of the fact that the Italian comrades, at last, started speaking more loudly and resolutely of the great importance of the mass anti-war movement in Italy and in Western Europe in general. With all possible reservations, we did not intend to deny the Italian Communist Party's contribution to the struggle for detente. We shall note, though, that it is impossible to rate as such the moral-political support given to the leaders of China at the exact moment when they started allying themselves with the most aggressive circles of the USA, NATO and Japan of an anti-Soviet basis, and supported the imperialist course towards stepping up the arms race.

The main message which PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST would wish, by their articles, to bring to the notice of the Italian Communists is simple and, it would appear an evident thought: The paramount duty and concern of communists is to defend peace. If this task is not resolved, all the other "ways," programmes and concepts will become senseless -- there will be nobody to discuss or to implement them. But to defend peace without the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and, the more so, while coming out against this decisive peace-loving force of the modern epoch, is impossible. It is not the Soviet Union that was arrogated itself such a role. History has placed the USSR and the socialist countries in this position, and nobody can call this off.

And, finally, about Poland. In both articles, the CPSU does not avoid this issue despite what is asserted by L'UNITA. They express the profound conviction that the paramount duty of a communist at the present time is to help a people in trouble. In this case — to help those forces in Poland which wish, have the opportunity for and possess a lawful, including moral, right to safeguard national independence, to get the country out of the crisis and to lead it further along the path of socialism. As to the ICP leadership, in this extremely responsible situation which precisely serves as an acid test for the readiness to display genuine internationalism, it has applied to these forces a kind of "ideological sanctions" (regrettably, on the analogy with the economic, political and propagandist sanctions of American imperialism and others from NATO). It took the side of those forces in Poland which together with imperialist reaction have deliberately misled a part of the population and were pushing the country into an abyss of economic collapse, counter-revolution and civil war.

The ICP documents and Italian comrades in their speeches often plead that when forming their judgements they rely, they say, on fact. Wojciech Jaruzelski's report at the meeting of the Polish Sejm provides a fine opportunity to get acquainted with the actualities of Polish reality, with a thorough analysis of the past and present of Poland, and with how its future is being visualized and, particularly, what concrete, realistic measures, which really take into account the specific character of the situation and the capabilities of Polish society, are suggested and are being already implemented to continue advance along the socialist road. This is all the more important as the report has been approved by the Polish Sejm.

And finally, the CPSU is not interested in sharpening the polemic. Neither will it retreat if a polemic is imposed on it, as was the case in December-January. It nevertheless is calling on the Italian party to more seriously regard the severe and ruthless reality of class struggle in the world arena. It will not solve its internal tasks for the good of the Italian people outside the context of the world correlation of the forces of progress and reaction, and the forces of peace and war.

In this connection one cannot but mention that at present when the aggravation of the international situation is manifest and when imperialist reaction has launched an enormous anti-socialist slander campaign the ICP leadership focusses the attention and energies of its party and of its party organisations not on the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, the arms race, against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Italy, but on confrontation with the CPSU and on dissociating itself from the Soviet Union. This of course does not serve the cause of peace and socialism.

As far as the Soviet people is concerned, it has been and remains the reliable bulwark and the standard bearer of this lofty cause of the contemporary epoch, and will proceed further along the Leninist way ushered in by the October Revolution.

ITALIAN OPPOSITION TO GAS PIPELINE DEAL SCORED

PM121523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent N. Paklin report: "Maneuvers of the opponents of Cooperation"]

[Text] Rome -- However paradoxical it may seem, the steps taken by the Polish authorities to halt the counterrevolutionary activity of the extremists from Solidarity have generated an outburst of polemics in Italy over... the Siberian gas pipeline. The polemics have been joined by members of the government, including G. Spadolini, leaders of political parties and members of Parliament. Every day the newspapers publish articles citing arguments "for" and "against" Italy's participation with other West European countries in the building of the new main gas pipeline.

What is the connection between the purely internal events in Poland and the joint implementation of this energy project? None, naturally. However, that does not bother the Italian opponents of international economic cooperation.

It is well known that the United States has long been trying to bring pressure to bear on West Europe to thwart the buidling of the new gas pipeline. Back in July last year the Turin newspaper LA STAMPA published an article under the notable heading "The United States Has Decided to Boycott the Gas Pipeline From the Soviet Union to Europe." Washington's argument failed to find support in West Europe at the time.

Washington is now trying to take revenge. The tone of the polemic in Italy has been set by P. Longo, leader of the Social Democratic Party. Hardly had Deputy Secretary of State L. Eagleberger left Rome on 22 December last year, having demanded that Italy join in the "sanctions" against the Soviet Union and Poland, before P. Longo was making sharp attacks on the project for building the gas pipeline. At his insistence and with the active support of Socialist Party leader B. Craxi a conference of government majority party secretaries adopted a decision to "suspend" Italian-Soviet talks which, incidentally, were nearing a successful conclusion, on Italy's participation in the construction of the gas pipeline.

The decision of the secretaries of five political parties was so illogical and at variance with Italy's national interests that it caused confusion among the members of the cabinet. In particular the socialist G. de Michelis, minister for state participations, reacted sharply. He stated that the adoption of this decision was a matter exclusively for the government and no other organ. He was supported by Christian Democrat G. Marcora, minister of industry. A communique published by the Ministry of Industry says: "The decision to take part in the construction of the gas pipeline and the purchase of gas... was taken by the Italian Council of Ministers in accordance with the requirements of economic development.

"This decision can be changed only by the organs which approved Italian participation in the project."

Italian political circles realize, of course, the considerable advantages for Italy in its participation in the installation of the new Soviet gas pipeline. It is not only that Italy is poor in energy raw material.

I have just visited the Nuovo Pignone plant in Florence. This is a large-scale modern enterprise producing, in particular, equipment for compressor stations. Its compressors service the Orgenburg gas pipeline. The plant, which belongs to the ENI state industrial association, is engaged in fulfilling an even larger Soviet order for the new Siberian gas pipeline. The enterprises' leaders noted in our talk the exceptionally great significance of this contract. "Despite speculations surrounding the gas pipeline, we are continuing to fulfill the Soviet order in accordance with the signed agreement," they said. "To deprive ourselves of it is in no way in our interests." The workers at the Florentine plant also express themselves in favor of continuing mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union. I talked with several of them. "We recently held a general meeting at which we decided to fight attempts to block the agreement with the Soviet Union," I was told by worker Enzo Croce. "We want to fulfill Soviet orders as before and we denounce those who are trying to complicate Italian-Soviet relations for narrow selfish party purposes."

The Italian ruling circles' irresponsible conduct on the gas pipeline question has also been denounced by workers at the Italsider and River-Tubi metallurgical plants, who are interested in a Soviet order for large-diameter pipes, and by the Metal Workers' Trade Union Association. In relevant resolutions they have demanded that the Italian Government "complete talks with the Soviet Union as soon as possible." It is characteristic that the economic newspaper IL SOLE-24 ORE, which expresses the interests of Italian industrialists, stresses that the agreement with the Soviet Union is being opposed primarily by "politicians or to be more precise by certain political parties."

Noting this fact, the newspaper L'UNITA wrote: "It seems that the Social Democratic and Socialist parties have chosen the toughening of political and economic relations with the Soviet Union as the pivot of their 'tactics of tension.' This 'choice' does no credit, to put it mildly, to Socialist leader B. Craxi."

As for the Soviet Union, it has always advocated and continues to advocate the development of mutually advantageous economic relations with Italy and with other capitalist countries. The many years' experience of Soviet-Italian relations are graphic confirmation of that.

IZVESTIYA SCORES SPAIN'S NATO MEMBERSHIP BID

PM151445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Kamynin "International Commentary": "The Struggle Continues"]

[Text] Madrid -- "No to NATO Membership!" -- The traces of the fresh paint with which these words are daubed on the walls of houses graphically attest that the political battle on the "Spain-NATO" theme is not over but is growing. Last fall, as is known, supporters of the country's joining the Atlantic alliance decided to accelerate the realization of their plans.

The government hastily submitted this question to Parliament for discussion and, when the "green light" was given to the pro-Atlantic course in the cortes by a narrow majority, it at once submitted an "application" for admission to NATO.

The purpose of this "blitz operation" was obvious: To "close" as quickly as possible a matter which had given rise to stormy debates and split public opinion in the country. What is there to discuss, it was said, if everything has already been decided: But this manifestly was not achieved. As the influential Madrid newspaper YA wrote recently, with regard to the country's joining the Atlantic alliance irreconcilable differences exist at least between the Union of the Democratic Center (the ruling party) and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and, generally speaking, between the right and the left. According to the newspaper, this "could at any moment find expression either in the tabling of a vote of no confidence in the government or in a vote in which it will find itself in the minority in the Congress of Deputies."

The reason for the haste, so commentators emphasize, should be sought, in the opposition's opinion, in the strategic plans of those who are trying to involve Spain more closely in the Washington administration's adventurist course. Admission to NATO, Spanish Communists warn in this connection, would considerably limit the country's national sovereignty, and its armed forces would find themselves subordinate to NATO and, above all, American generals. Reports have even appeared in the press that NATO intends to set up bases in Spain, in particular in the city of Mahon in the Mediterranean's Balearic Islands.

Although the government promises the Spanish that "it will not consent to the deployment of nuclear weapons on the country's territory," NATO headquarters is increasingly loudly proclaiming its plans in this respect, namely the inevitable deployment of NATO strategic weapons, including nuclear weapons, on Spanish soil. Spain's progressive public also sees the country's joining the Atlantic alliance as a step contrary to the all-European process and to the spirit and purport of the Helinski Final Act. Spanish trade unions rightly fear that the new military spending which Spain itself will have to bear will exacerbate the economic difficulties still further.

U.S. President R. Reagan recently asked the American Senate to expedite the ratification of the protocol on Spain's admission to NATO so that it can take its place as the organization's 16th member at this bloc's council session in May. The same thing is also being sought from the parliaments of the other alliance members. In some of them the question of Spain's admission to NATO is encountering definite opposition. And the country's joining the North Atlantic alliance is arousing broad protests all the more among the Spanish themselves.

The cabinet of L. Calvo-Sotelo has not dared to hold a general referendum on this question, as demanded by the opposition, but a truly nationwide debate has developed in the country in the press and at mass rallies, press conferences and colloquiums. An acute struggle is taking place between two opposite opinions. And the more obvious becomes the dangerous adventurism of the NATO leaders, particularly Washington, the more resolutely the "No!" to Spain's membership of the Atlantic alliance resounds inside the country.

SWISS ENVOY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 1 FEBRUARY

PM151511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: Official Announcement]

[Text] (Karl Frichi), Swiss Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, arrived in Moscow on 1 February.

IRAN ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED, DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

Moscow Meeting

GF121538 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Dear listeners, a meeting of the Central Board of the Soviet Society for Cultural Links with Iran was held at the Moscow House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Iranian revolution on 10 February.

Activists of the society, members of the Central Board, representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, scientists, journalists and students attended. Mr Mohammad Qandi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR, was among the guests.

Academician Yevgeniy Sergeyev, president of the Soviet National Economy Academy and president of the Central Board of the Soviet Society for Cultural Links with Iran, opened the meeting. He said:

[Begin Sergeyev recording in Russian fading into Persian translation] We are here together at the House of Friendship to celebrate the great Iranian festival--the third anniversary of the revolution. We are very happy to greet our Iranian guests present at this meeting. Today's meeting demonstrates that Soviet social circles are willing to expand friendly relations with the Iranian people. The Soviet people had and have sincere feelings toward the Iranian people. These feelings have been the basis for expansion of Soviet-Iranian relations guided by the Leninist principles of equality, good neighborliness, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutually beneficial cooperation. [end recording]

Speaking of the activities of the Soviet Society for Cultural Links with Iran, Yevgeniy Sergeyev said that the society is endeavoring to familarize Soviet social circles with Iran's historical culture and civilization and the Iranians' struggle against the shah's dictatorship.

Then (Artum Arabajanian), candidate of economic science, Soviet orientalist and member of the Central Board of this society, said:

[Begin (Arabajanian) recording in Russian fading into Persian translation] The antimonarchy and anti-imperialist Iranian revolution which we are celebrating toppled the monarchy that had committed treason against Iran's national interests in order to safeguard U.S. imperialism's interests. Imperialism's positions in the country were badly damaged and an honorable page was added to the Iranian struggle against the shah and imperialism's oppression.

(Artum Arabajanian) then spoke on the international importance of the Iranian revolution and said: The Islamic Republic of Iran from the first days following its establishment condemned the reactionary and expansionist foreign policy of the Pahlavi regime. As a result important changes took place in the Middle East with regard to the balance of power. The aggressive CENTO treaty no longer existed and strong blows were dealt to U.S. political, economic and strategic positions in the region. Furthermore, the newly established republic abrogated the U.S.-Iranian treaty signed in 1959, which gave the United States the right to send military aid to the monarchy regime in case of a popular uprising. Reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism, enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran still at large are busy plotting against the sociopolitical gains of the revolution.

We know that the Soviet people from the first days of the courageous Iranian people's struggle against the shah's regime followed this struggle sympathetically. This sympathy was reflected in speeches by Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet leader in his remarks in November 1978 firmly told the United States not to interfere in the Iranian people's struggle. The nature of the Iranian revolution and the complex situation in which the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran were forced to work was elaborated and endorsed by Leonid Brezhnev during the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress once more extended its best wishes to the Iranian people.

Leonid Brezhnev said that the Iranian revolution, which has become a very important event in international affairs of recent years, has a special nature. The Iranian revolution, with all its complexities and contradictions, is essentially an anti-imperialist revolution even though internal and external reactionary forces are trying to change the nature of the revolution.

The Iranian people are exploring their way to freedom and prosperity. We wish them success in this and are ready to expand friendly relations with Iran on the basis of equality and mutually beneficial cooperation.

(Artum Arabajanian) added: The anti-imperialist nature of Iranian foreign policy, which imperialism is still plotting against, is very clear now. However, the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign policy, which is based on neither East nor West, has caused us surpirse and regret. On the basis of this stand, the United States and the Soviet Union are looked upon equally with regard to their views on the Iranian revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran, while during the past 3 years it has been witnessed that the United States' and Western countries' relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran have been different from those of the Soviet Union.

He added: Today we extend our greetings to the Iranian people on the third anniversary of toppling the monarchy and wish success for the neighboring country with which we have had good neighborly relations based on mutually beneficial cooperation for dozens of years. We wish them success in solving their problems caused by struggle to restore true freedom and independence. [end recording]

Following this, Mr Mohammad Qandi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR, delivered a speech: he said:

[Begin Qandi recording] I thank the officials of the House of Friendship who have organized this meeting on the occasion of the victorious third anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran. On this occasion celebrations are being held in our country and representatives of the Muslims of some other countries have been invited to attend. Furthermore, Iranian delegations have traveled to some friendly countries. Their aim is to explain the achievements of the Islamic revolution and to outline the Islamic stands of the Islamic Republic in Iran and outside. During these days the revolutionary people of Iran are paying tribute to the martyrs of the Islamic revolution. The martyrs that [words indistinct] the Islamic Republic of Iran in the past 3 years facing the problems created by imperialist forces, internal counterrevolutionary elements, has achieved progress in implementing its Islamic aims and goals. The force behind this progress is the people's faith in Islam and Imam Khoneyni's decisive leadership.

Moreover, the Islamic Republic of Iran wants to expand its relations with friendly nations, especially with its neighbors that have a friendly policy. [passage indistinct]

As you know, the Iranian delegation visiting the USSR is touring other cities and could not attend this meeting. I apologize on its behalf for not participating and thank you for organizing this meeting at the House of Friendship. Thank you. [end recording]

Envoy Interviewed

LD121558 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The people of Iran mark their national holiday, revolution day, on 11 February. Mohammad Qandi, the Islamic Republic of Iran's charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union, is taking part in our program.

[Begin Qandi recording in Persian fading into superimposed Russian] At the beginning of his speech Mohammad Qandi pronounced the greetings which are traditional for Iranian Muslims.

He went on to say: Today marks 3 years since the victorious rising of the Muslim people of Iran against the former autocratic regime in Iran. The rising, which rested on faith and on the true Islamic religion, was decisively led by Imam Khomeyni and, despite the plots of the counterrevolution, it triumphed, overthrowing the monarchical regime and establishing an Islamic republic.

The self-sacrificing nature of the Muslim people was so great that even the foreign patrons of the monarchical regime were unable to stand against the anger of the risen people of Iran. International imperialism, which lost important positions with the victory of the Islamic revolution, tried from the very beginning in every way to hamper the young Islamic republic. Moreover, deceived traitorous agents acting inside the country, who were always a tool in the hands of their foreign patrons, tried to help their bosses in every way. But the cohesion of the Iranian people led by Imam Khomeyni from the very beginning of the rising thwarted all intrigues and blocked the way to plots.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, supported by the suffering Iranian people, has for 3 years, despite existing difficulties, been following the path of improving the life of the suffering and oppressed. With the assistance of the whole people's activity we have achieved successes and will go further at the same pace.

Taking Islamic ideals as its basis, the Islamic Republic of Iran has proposed organizing a united Islamic front which would be both anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist. The aim of this initiative is to fight the colonizers and oppressers and all forms of domination. The basic line of Iran's foreign policy is reflected in the slogan: neither East nor West, which results from the meaning of the Iranian revolution itself. Our foreign policy course possesses the necessary dynamism leading to the country's total independence. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has taken on the obligation to defend Islamic ideals, the Muslims of the whole world, all the suffering and those who are subject to any form of oppression.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is a champion of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and of the maintenance of good relations with all Muslim and nonaligned countries, especially neighboring countries, but only under the condition that they are not aggressive countries. As we have stated more than once we are not seeking territorial gains. Our aim is to enlighten all oppressed peoples in order to liberate them from the deprivations and troubles which predatory regimes bring them.

It is from this position that the Islamic Republic of Iran has repeatedly warned the reactionary regimes of the region against concessions to the devilish plots of imperialism. The Islamic Republic of Iran also expects other countries to refrain from interfering in the affairs of other states, especially Muslim ones, and will consider it advisable for the peoples of these countries, proceeding from their vital interests, to choose for themselves the state system which they consider ideal.

The revolutionary people of Iran, defending the revolution and their Muslim homeland, are becoming with every passing day more cohesive and resolute and will drive the mercenaries from their territory. The recent successes by the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran mark the approach of victory.

The Islamic Republic of Iran thanks all friendly countries for their support for Iran's just stance. May the oppressed triumph over the oppressors. [End recording]

Sheftunov Commentary

GF131322 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] During the past 3 years the newly established Islamic Republic of Iran has faced military pressure from the imperialists, who want to restore their monopoly positions in Iran and return their puppets to power. In the first year after the Islamic Republic was established, the U.S. Government imposed an economic embargo, imagining that it could create economic hardship in the country. This embargo is still in effect. The imperialist forces are also busy plotting in the country and are committing assassinations and subversive actions. Despite the actions carried out by the imperialists and their agents and the damage caused by their actions, they cannot suffocate the Islamic Republic of Iran. Furthermore, Iran has managed to achieve progress in various fields.

More than 100 projects important to the national economy have been constructed with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. Our country is aiding its southern neighbor in more than 50 other projects. The GDR, Poland, Bulgaria and other socialist countries are cooperating with Iran in development of the country's national economy.

The imperialists and reactionary forces, aware that Iran has good and expanding relations with progressive forces internationally, know they will have fewer chances to suffocate the Islamic Republic. It is for this reason that the West is trying not to let Iran enjoy and expand its relations with countries that wish to expand their relations on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation and equality. Hence in this respect imperialist and reactionary forces are using the anti-Soviet weapon.

The U.S. agents who are active in Iran, such as Qotbzadeh, who was unveiled as a CIA agent and for a period was responsible for the voice and vision of the Islamic Republic and later was appointed foreign minister, used all his strength to publicize slanderous anti-Soviet propaganda. He endeavored to create barriers to the expansion of Iran's relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the progressive countries. Amir Entezam, deputy premier in Bazargan's cabinet, and Yazdi, the foreign minister of the same cabinet, implementing their imperialist masters' orders, were busy wtih subversive activities. These people and other pro-Western figures who managed to obtain high posts in Iran were later exposed.

Poisonous imperialist and Zionist agents ordered to create anti-Soviet feeling were unfortunately visible during the grand opening ceremonies of the third anniversary of the revolution. A number of reactionaries tried to show up wtih anti-Soviet slogans. The aim of these reactionaries was first of all to damage the Iranian revolution, but obviously that course is not favored by the country's social circles.

Iranian Energy Minister Ghafuri-Fard, who is in the Soviet Union as head of a delegation visiting this country on the occasion of the revolution anniversary, Said: Good neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries are to the benefit of both parties. We are in the Soviet Union to further expand relations between our countries and hope for the expansion of beneficial cooperation in economic and other fields. Mr Ghafuri-Fard added: I believe that there is good scope for the expansion of our relations.

The Soviet people share the Iranian envoy's view.

Reception in Baku

GF151412 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hoseyn Allazi Tabataba'i, who performs the duties of the Iranian Islamic Republic's consul general in Baku, organized a reception on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

The directors and employees of a number of ministries and social and [word indistinct] institutions of the Azerbaijan SSR attended the reception.

Delegation Visits Tashkent

GF131540 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Summary] An Iranian delegation headed by Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, visiting the Soviet Union within the framework of visits to foreign countries on the occasion of the Iranian revolution's third anniversary, has acquainted itself with life in the Uzbek SSR. The visitors toured a number of development projects in the Uzbek SSR and acquainted themselves with points of interest in Tashkent.

The delegation was received today by Comrade Khodzhayev, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers. Comrades Lopatin, Soviet deputy minister of power and electrification, who is escorting the delegation during its tour in the Soviet Union, and Khamidov, Uzbek minister of power and electrification, attended the meeting.

The delegation left for Bucharest today.

Departs USSR, Protocol Signed

LD151952 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- An Iranian delegation led by Iran's Minister of Power Hasan Ghafuri-Fard familiarised themselves with the life of the working people of Uzbekistan (Soviet Central Asia) in the course of three days.

Today the delegation returned to Moscow from a tour of the Soviet Union. Later in the day a protocol was signed on the course of economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran.

A press conference was held at the Iranian Embassy in the USSR. Addressing [words indistinct], Hasan Ghafuri-Fard pointed out the warm reception which had been accorded to the delegation in the Soviet Union. He stressed that the Iranian-Soviet relations are built on a friendly basis and the two countries do not interfere into each other's affairs. During the visit, the guest said, a foundation has been laid for further cooperation in the field of energetics and other fields.

The delegation has left the USSR today.

Energy Minister's Statement

NC151816 Paris AFP in English 1806 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb (AFP) -- Iran and the Soviet Union are to develop economic relations, notably in the energy field, Iranian Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard said here today at the conclusion of an official visit.

The minister announced the signing of a contract for the resumption of construction and two power stations in Isfahan, central Iran, and Ahwaz, in the southwest.

The question of Iranian gas deliveries to the Soviet Union, suspended since the revolution three years ago, was not discussed, the minister said. The two countries are divided over the proposed price for the gas.

Mr Ghafuri-Fard said Iran did not intend to base its economy in oil. "Our activity must not entirely depend on oil. We have started to diversify. We want to aim for maximum self-sufficiency," the minister said.

Relations between the two countries were good, he said, adding that Moscow had expressed support for the Islamic revolution. The coexisting as neighbours of "a communist Soviet Union and an Islamic Iran does not pose any problem, as neither country interferes in the domestic affairs of the other," he said.

On the 16-month-old Gulf war between Tehran and Baghdad, Mr Ghafuri-Fard said the conflict was "costly in men and material to both countries". But he added that Iran would not consider negotiations so long as a single Iraqi soldier remained on Iranian territory.

The issues of Soviet military supplies to Iraq and the Afghan crisis were not discussed, he said.

WEINBERGER DISAPPOINTED IN TRIP TO MIDDLE EAST

LD150200 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has ended his tour of some Middle East capitals made in the context of efforts on the part of the Reagan administration to form what is called an Arab-American strategic alliance. According to the U.S. press, the question of a strategic agreement between the United States and the Arabs was at the top of the issues tackled during the talks of the U.S. secretary of defense with Arab officials. Weinberger raised this question proceeding from the premise of what he called the Soviet threat, which, he alleged, endangers the Arab states.

These efforts were backed by certain official circles in the Sultanate of Oman, including the Omani information minister, 'Abd al-'Aziz Ar-Rawwas, who recently warned Oman's partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] of what he called Soviet intrigues and maneuvers, alleging that the Soviet Union has indeed begun building its own air bases in the south of the ArabianPeninsula. The objective of such warnings is quite clear: To persuade the Arab states that in the face of the alleged growing Soviet threat, the best course for the Arab states to take is to follow the example of Sultan Qabus of Oman who secured U.S. protection for himself by offering military bases on his country's territories to the Pentagon. In other words, this campaign to intimidate the Arabs, using the Soviet threat as a bogeyman, seeks to make them accept the plan for strategic cooperation with the United States by turning the GCC into an instrument for U.S. policies.

But realistic politicians in the Gulf states, and the Arab states in general, are apparently in no hurry to put themselves into the yoke of U.S. slavery. They fundamentally reject the idea of strategic cooperation with the United States. On his part, Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah as-Sabah believes that GCC members must stick to a principle ruling out the likelihood of their offering any military facilities to the United States. On the other hand, the Bahrain paper AKBAR AL-KHALIJ emphasized that the GCC member states brought home to U.S. Senator Charles Percy, who visited the region recently, thatthey rejected the proposal for strategic cooperation with the United States. As for the slogan on the alleged Soviet threat on which Washington capitalizes with a view to making the Arabs accept the aforementioned plan for strategic cooperation, its fallacy is clear to anyone with two eyes. The Soviet Union is not the one now building bases of its own in the region, precisely in the Arabian Peninsula. The one doing so is the United States.

In the report Weinberger recently submitted to Congress it is said that the U.S. Department of Defense, the Pentagon, is now actively setting up a military force meant to replace the Rapid Deployment Force in the later stages of military operations in the Gulf region. All the U.S. military bases abroad situated all along the route between the United States and the Gulf region will be put at the disposal of this force. The report also urged Congress to agree to the allocation of $5.4 billion over the next 5 years for constructing and extending military bases in the Gulf region.

All these facts are naturally known to Arab leadership circles. For this reason, there is no surprise that the U.S. secretary of defense was disappointed by what he heard during his recent tour to the Middle East. Officials in Saudi Arabia indeed affirmed to him that the real danger which, in their opinion, threatened the region came from Israel, which is backed and armed by Washington. Officials in Jordan also showed concern over Washington's endeavors to obstruct its efforts to strengthen the air defense system in Jordan with Soviet assistance.

U.S. DIFFERENCES OVER ISRAEL POLICY SEEN AS TRICK

LD151246 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 15 Feb 82

[By TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. press gives much prominence to "differences of opinion" between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defence Secretary Kaspar Weinberger as regards U.S. policy in the Middle East: The New York TIMES, for instance, asserts that, judging by all appearances, Haig and Weinberger have differing views on Israel's significance to the United States [words indistinct] (?high-ranking) administration officials is seeking to increase his personal influence on the shaping of the country's foreign policies, is being played in Washington. But the element of "personal confrontation," which is evidently involved in what is going on there, can by no means conceal the real goal behind the on-going political spectacle, that of misleading the Arabs and making them entertain illusory hopes for a "positive shift" in Washington's policy in the Middle East.

This spectacle is just another in the series of propaganda tricks of this kind which the United States uses from time to time. The hypocritical condemnation of Israel and the talk about the United States' "disagreements" and "differences" in relations with its strategic ally, Israel, are heard in Washington every time Tel Aviv launches another bandit sally, raid or does something which violates basic, generally accepted norms of international law. This was the case after the Israeli air raid against a nuclear research centre outside Baghdad, the barbarous bombardment of densely populated areas of Beirut and the annexation of the Golan Heights.

None of the "differences" [words indistinct] and other cases from quickly taking the Israeli agressor under its protection, more than that, it became known in many cases that Tel Aviv had committed the bandit actions with the knowledge and assistance of the United States.

The development of the situation in the Middle East, the bitter fruits of the Camp David deal, a smokescreen for Israel's perpetration of new acts of agression and expansion, show convincingly that U.S. policy in the Middle East has remained pro-Israeli and anti-Arab and does not contain anything pointing to possible "positive" changes. This was recently confirmed by President Reagan himself. Speaking in an interview with the West German newspaper WELT AM SONTAG, he said that Israel remained the only reliable ally of the United States in the Middle East.

CONFERENCE ON MIDEAST PROBLEMS HELD IN ADEN

LD121316 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Aden, 10 Feb TASS -- The international conference "The Middle Eastern Problem and the Danger of Imperialist Arms Race in the Region" ended in the capital of Democratic Yemen: The conference was attended by about 100 delegations from 63 countries, which represented national peace committees, public organizations, progressive political parties and the national-liberation movements.

The participants in the international forum unanimously passed an appeal which stresses that the peoples of the region witness an unprecedented arms race which was unleashed by the United States and its allies in the Middle East. The formation of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" designed to protect the notorious "U.S. vital interests in that region," expansion of the network of military bases, the presence of American fleets equipped with nuclear missile weapons most obviously testify to the desire of the forces of imperialism to build up their military presence in that explosive region of the world.

The U.S. aggressive policy is the main obstacle to a fair and comprehensive peace settlement of the Middle East conflict, the document stresses. Tel Aviv's annexationist course which is openly supported by Washington is aimed at suppressing the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, at preparing new aggressive actions against Arab peoples.

Such a policy is a component part of the American administration's global efforts aimed at escalating the arms race and building up confrontation in all parts of the globe.

The dangerous tendency of deterioration of the Middle East situation, the appeal runs, calls for stepped up actions of all peace forces, aimed at termination of the U.S.-unleashed arms race and eliminating all forms of the American military presence in that region.

The participants in the conference strongly turned down the allegations of imperialist propaganda on a "Soviet threat." A real threat to Middle Eastern states is the ominous American-Israeli alliance, they stressed. The appeal calls upon the peace forces of all countries to bring closer their ranks to thwart the American plans which imperial security and peace in the Middle East. It is only through joint actions, the document stresses, that it is possible to attain the relaxation of international tension and to eliminate the danger of a new war in the Middle East.

MILLIONAIRES FLOURISH IN EGYPT'S ECONOMIC CLIMATE

PM120945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent V. Peresada: "Egyptian Kaleidoscope"]

[Text] Cairo, Feb -- Reinstated

Under a presidential decree 115 journalists and university teachers dismissed for "dissident views" during As-Sadat's repressions last year have been reinstated. They include the well-known journalists Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad and Muhammad 'Awdah, Cairo University Professors Aminaah Rashid and Milad Hanna, and others.

Fruit of "Infitah"

According to Egyptian tax agency figures, there are now 923 millionaires in the country whose total capital amounts to 3 billion pounds. Indeed, these figures are incomplete. They relate only to those wealthy men whose incomes it has been possible to register. In fact the number of Egyptian millionaries is undoubtedly greater.

The emergence of the "super-rich" stratum is a social feature of Egypt of the past few years. The "infitah" or "open doors" policy introduced by As-Sadat has led to the colossal enrichment of a minority alongside an acute deterioration in the situation of the masses. It is characteristic that under president 'Abd an-Nasir there was not a single millionaire in the country.

Through Oil

The Egyptian Central Bank reports that the sale of oil now accounts for 73 percent of the value of Egyptian exports. The increase in oil extraction (over 34 million tons last year) is having a substantial impact on the country's revenue. It is planned to be in excess of $3 billion this year.

PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY FORMED IN BEIRUT

LD122056 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] A Palestinian Communist Party has been formed in Beirut. It comprises communists from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well as the Palestinian members of the Jordanian Communist Party now living abroad.

In its first statement, the party said its main task in the current stage lies in the struggle for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the establishment of an independent Palestine state and the return of all Palestinian refugees to their homeland in accordance with UN resolutions. The statement also affirmed the Palestinian Communist Party's support for the initiatives put forward by Soviet Chairman Brezhnev with regard to the Palestine question and settlement in the Middle East.

USSR, TANZANIA END CONSULTATIONS ON INDIAN OCEAN

LD130510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Soviet-Tanzanian consultations on the question of the Indian Ocean have been held in Dar Es Salaam. Attention was focused on the military-political situation in this area and also on questions related to the further struggle to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The consultations ended with a meeting with Salim Salim, Tanzania's minister of foreign affairs. The sides expressed their satisfaction at the outcome of the talks that had taken place.

GOUKOUNI: NUMAYRI STATEMENTS ON CHAD CITED

LD151326 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- The Transient National Unity Government of Chad has turned down the proposals of the special committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on settlement of the situation in Chad, reports the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY. Implementation of the resolution of the special committee, which was adopted at its Nairobi meeting, stresses an official communique of the Chad Government, issued in N'djamena, would signify a recurrence of the destructive war in Chad.

The OAU special committee is known to have announced that the inter-African peace-keeping force would be pulled out of Chad, if the government of that country did not start in the near future direct negotiations with the grouping of the former defence minister Hissene Habre. It was also proposed to cease, as of February 28, hostilities in Chad, to draw up a provisional constitution of the country, to hold parliamentary and presidential elections.

The Transient National Unity Government refused to conduct negotiations with the rebels. The communique, the FRANCE PRESSE points out, stresses that the government intends to hold in the country free democratic elections only when there are the necessary political, and military and organizational conditions.

Demonstrations in support of the transient government are being held in N'djamena, news agencies report, under the slogans "no to external conspiracy against Chad", "to prevent a recurrence of the Congo tragedy". The participants in demonstrations declare the inadmissibility of negotiations with the splitter Habre grouping. Speaking to the demonstrators, the head of the Transient National Unity Government Queddei Goukouni expressed the determination of the republic "to prove that Chad remains a free and sovereign state."

New York, 15 Feb, TASS -- President of the Sudan Ja'far Numayri made in the newspaper New York TIMES a provocative statement, addressed to the Transient National Unity Government of Chad, and attacked Libya. He did not conceal satisfaction with the proposals of the OAU special committee and asserted that the stand of the Chad Government was allegedly "an obstacle to peace in Chad".

The news analysts describe Numayri's statement, printed in the American newspaper, as a symptom, pointing to the intention of Washington and Khartoum to intensify interference into Chad's affairs. In this connection the New York TIMES mentions the Sudan and "one of the U.S. main allies in Africa" and recalls that this year military and other American aid to the Sudan will reach 100 million dollars. Habre units are know to undergo training at bases in the Sudan. They act from the Sudanese territory and receive through Khartoum weapons and military equipment.

To justify their interference in Chad, Ja'far Numayri and his American supporters again started harping on the thesis of the so-called "Libyan threat" to Africa. They "forgot" that Libya fully withdrew its troops from Chad.

TASS OBSERVER ON STOESSEL EL SALVADOR REMARKS

LD151604 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 15 Feb 82

[By TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- It is not an easy job to prove something which cannot be proved, the more so since this can never bring the expected result. This is precisely the business in which Washington diplomacy is now engaged. On the one hand, it is trying in every way to exonerate murderers from the Salvadoran junta and, on the other hand, to justify its own growing support for the junta and its own gross interference in internal affairs of Salvador. First U.S. Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel now joined in this intensive but futile activity. In an interview to the West German newspaper WELT AM SONTAG he is trying to present ringleaders of the Salvadoran people as all but zealous supporters of human rights. Stoessel is unable to deny the fact that human rights in Salvador are being flouted. But, according to him, the junta has nothing to do with this. According to Stoessel, it is precisely the junta that is taking the measures to improve the form of government and to control acts of violence and human rights' violations.

It is difficult to see what prevails in this statement -- cynicism or hypocrisy. In any case Mr Stoessel, undoubtedly, does not have a very high opinion of readers of the West German press, if he tries to mislead them by talking about "humanity" or those flunkeys of the USA who have on their hands the blood of more than 35 thousand Salvadorans. Going by everything, Stoessel believes that people in the FRG do not know what is really taking place in Salvador where troops of the junta, armed to the teeth with U.S. weapons, including chemical poison agents, are implementing under the guidance and with direct participation of U.S. military advisers veritable genocide with regard to the Salvadoran people.

There is, however, no other country now whose rulers would be conducting a policy of terror on the same scale as in Salvador. Massacres of innocent children, women and old people in Salvador have become commonplace. The whole world shuddered on learning that the Salvadoran military razed to the ground a village in the Morazan Department. More than one thousand of its population, including infants, were killed in cold blood.

In his interview to the West German newspaper, Stoessel, naturally, keeps mum about such facts which the U.S. press can no longer conceal. Stoessel's main task is to conceal the real state of affairs and to get the backing for the junta and the United States' criminal policy in Salvador by West European countries, including the FRG. Is not this what is expressed by Stoessel's hope that the biggest possible number of governments, including the FRG Government, should send to Salvador their observers in connection with the "elections" planned to be held there? At the bidding and under the leadership of the United States the junta intends to stage a mockery of elections so as to mislead the world public. This undertaking has the aim of creating the semblance of "democratization" in Salvador and of securing the cover for even larger operations for the liquidation of all democratic and patriotic forces of Salvador.

Stoessel's interview shows that the Washington administration set itself the aim of involving its allies in the venture in Salvador which, as the U.S. press writes with concern, threatens to turn into a second Vietnam for the United States.

U.S. 'MILITARY INTERFERENCE' INCREASING

LD160246 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The report from El Salvador shown on television in the United States on Friday leaves no doubt that American military advisers are involved in hostilities against the Salvadoran people. The escalation of American military interference in the affairs of this small Central American country has drawn this commentary from our observer Maksim Teplov.

The United States administration finds it increasingly difficult to suppress facts of direct participation of American advisers in punitive operations against civilians in El Salvador. Such facts have been revealed by some of the soldiers of the junta who had crossed to the insurgents' side, and last Friday American television substantiated the evidence.

Washington has kept on saying that the antipopular Salvadoran regime adheres to democracy. This is done to get the Congress to approve more aid for the junta and to justify new measures that involve the United States still more in the conflict. While casualties in El Salvador have been growing, the State Department has been asserting that mass killings and acts of terror tend to decline in that country. The assistant secretary for Pan-American affairs, Enders, claims that last year only 400 civilians died in El Salvador, whereas according to the New York TIMES citing figures by religious organizations, last year the Salvadoran military under the guidance of American advisers killed over 16,000 civilians. This exceeds the State Department's figure 40 times.

In the meantime, President Reagan forwarded to Congress a document actually approving the junta's policies. Speaking at the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee recently, State Secretary Haig said that the administration is prepared to do anything to defeat the national patriotic forces in Central America. And this means that Washington intends to save at any cost the Salvadoran regime responsible for these savage crimes.

Thousands of soldiers of the junta undergo training at camps in the United States. At circles close to the White House calls have been made more and more often to dispatch to El Salvador not only army officers under the guise of advisers, but also troops to fight the insurgents. Further military aid to the junta means that the United States is stepping up its interference in El Salvador's affairs. With the help of American arms and American advisers, the civil war in the country continues and civilian casualties are growing.

PENTAGON PLANS TO INTERVENE IN EL SALVADOR

LD121620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The New York POST reports that the United States is studying the question of sending its troops to El Salvador. At the microphone is our commentary Vitaliy Sobolev:

The Pentagon generals have long been straining to take revenge for Vietnam. One of them, as quoted by the NBC television company, stated that Americans are ready to do the job, that the Salvadoran partisans can only be stopped by deploying a sufficient contingent of U.S. troops in El Salvador. It is noteworthy that this official, while trying to prove the need for such a courageous and decisive step, said with regret that this step is now considered politically unthinkable.

And there are good grounds for this. In the U.S. Congress, at any rate, the policy of the President with regard to El Salvador is arousing increasing opposition and it is not just being condemned. Bills are being submitted to ban military aid to the junta and on the need to find a political way out of the Salvadoran crisis.

As the PRENSA LATINA agency reports, a delegation of congressmen left by air for El Salvador yesterday. A second is to leave today and a third will follow in order to examine the situation on the spot. It is obvious that the congressmen, in view of the coming elections, are acting with the electorate's opinions in mind. And apparently the ordinary American, who also remembers Vietnam, is not straining for revenge in this way.

But apart from this, American intervention looks politically unthinkable because it would arouse very strong protests in Latin American and Western Europe. Even the present level of U.S. aid to the junta is considerably complicating U.S. relations with its southern neighbors and NATO partners. Nonetheless, the Pentagon preparations should not be considered an empty show. They take on concrete shape each time there are reports of military successes by the Salvadoran patriots. And now, after the destruction of the junta's combat aircraft on the ground and after the recent major victories over its troops, the Pentagon has once again begun drafting models for incursion which U.S. secretary of state Haig has declared to be not without reality.

Of course, Washington would prefer to avoid it. It is unsparing of money and weapons for the junta; it is undertaking desperate efforts to knock together an inter-American gendarme corps. If things go very badly for the junta then, such a corps, and this has long been Washington's dream, would be easier to put into action than the U.S. Army. All the same, if the worst comes to the worst for the junta, the Pentagon has been ordered to be ready for direct intervention.

The U.S. administration and its Salvadoran placement reject the patriot's proposal to hold talks. However, it is worth recalling that once before, in the case of Vietnam, talks did indeed take place. And the fact that more and more parallels are being found between the situation then and the situation now does, it seems to me, have an optimistic side.

SALVADORANS USING U.S. BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD140738 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 14 Feb, TASS -- The Salvadorean military are using U.S.-made bacteriological weapons in the country's rural areas. In this they are being actively assisted by the Pentagon's "military advisers".

The delegates of the Salvadorean committee of trade union unity, participating in the tenth world congress of trade unions, told journalists that epidemics of strange diseases, haemorrhagic conjunctivitis, in particular, have erupted in many zones of the patriot's combat operations after bombing air raids by the junta's armed forces.

The patriots of El Salvador firmly condemned the barbarous methods of warfare being used by the reactionary junta on the Pentagon's instructions, and demanded an end to Washington's impudent interference in the internal affairs of their country where more than 40,000 people have been killed during the rule of the pro-American regime.

CASTRO THANKS BREZHNEV FOR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

LD121816 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb, TASS -- Fidel Castro Ruz has sent a telegram to Soviet leaders. The telegram, addressed to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov, reads: "On behalf of the Communist Party, the people and government of the Republic of Cuba, I am expressing deep-felt gratitude for the fraternal congratulations on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the triumph of our revolution.

BREZHNEV, OTHERS ATTEND GRUSHEVOY LYING-IN-STATE

LD161128 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 15 February in the Vremya newscast, following the domestic news and immediately preceeding the foreign news, carries a 2-minute recorded report on the lying-in-state of Col Gen Konstantin Stepanovich Grushevoy, "prominent political worker of the Soviet Armed Forces, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Military Council and head of the Moscow Military District Political Directorate," in the Frunze Central Soviet Army Building's Hall of Columns.

The opening shot shows the scene in the hall, with the casket containing the late Gruschevoy surrounded by his state awards and banks of wreaths, including one from the CPSU Central Committee. The honor guards are then shown in four separate groups apparently around the bier as follows: First group from right to left -- Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Chernenko and Kirilenko; second group, from left to right -- Ustinov, Grishin and Gorbachev; third group from right to left -- Demichev, Ponomarev and Kuznetsov; and fourth group, from left to right -- Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Kapitonov, although the announcer lists the last three as Dolgikh, Kapitonov and Zimyanin. The next shot shows Brezhnev, apparently grief-striken and weeping, offering his condolences to Grushevoy's widow and family. He is followed by Tikhonov, Chernenko and Kirilenko. Finally, a number of military and state officials are seen walking past the casket. In the studio the announcer states that Grushevoy's funeral took place at Novodevichye Cemetery.

DECISION ON PERPETUATING MEMORY OF SUSLOV PASSED

LD151554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have passed a decision on perpetuating the memory of a prominent figure of the Communist Party, Soviet state and international communist movement, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and twice hero of socialist labor.

It has been decided to give his name to Rostov State University and to the (Nerinno-Myskiy) irrigation canal in Stavropolskiy Kray. Plaques are to be erected in memory of Comrade Suslov on buildings of the Moscow Pekhanov Institute of the National Economy, where he studied; of Moscow State University, where Suslov taught; and on house number 19, Bolshaya Bronnaya Street, Moscow, where he lived.

In addition, the Moscow Gorispolkom, Leningrad Gorispolkom and Ulyanovsk Oblispolkom have been instructed to decide the question of naming a new street in Moscow and Leningrad and a secondary school in Ulyanovskaya Oblast after Suslov. The Ministry of Maritime Fleet is to name one of its seagoing passenger ships after Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov.

SHCHERBITSKIY VIEWS LINKS BETWEEN PARTY, MASSES

LD140238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The unbreakable, organic link between the party of Lenin and the broadest masses of the working people is one of the first indispensable conditions for its successful activity. This was confirmed once again and with all conviction from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade Brezhnev: The strength of the party is in its unity with the people and the strength of the people is in their unity with the party and its leadership. How are these principles implemented? Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, replies to this question by PRAVDA correspondents. He said:

Everything that the CPSU does it does for the people. As is known, the slogan of our progams is: Everything for the sake of man, for the good of man. The existence of the party is unthinkable without the very solid links with the broad masses of the people. They are the blood vessels which nourish it with lifegiving strength, provide unending energy and a practical aspect. The composition of the party itself and the constant growth of its ranks from the best representatives of the people contribute to the strengthening and development of links between the CPSU and the masses. Let us say that among the almost 3 million-strong detachment of communists in the Ukraine today, more than 1,792,000 are workers and collective farm workers. Overall, more than 75 percent of the republic's party organizations consist of people involved in the sphere of material production. In other words, there are communists everywhere where our people live and work. In virtually every labor collective there are party organizations and party groups. In the Ukrainian CP there are now almost 67,500 primary organizations, more than 67,000 shop organizations and more than 122,000 party groups. Of course, the indispensable, decisive conditions of the vital link between the party and the masses are the purposeful work, which is rich in content, of every party link and the communists are personal examples of high political and moral quality. It is natural that concern for this is always in the foreground.

IZVESTIYA ON TIES BETWEEN SOVIETS, TRADE UNIONS

PM160901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Soviets and the Trade Unions"]

[Text] There was a time in the Kazakh City of Kentau when every major enterprise attempted to solve complex social and welfare problems on its own. This was sucessful to some extent, but on the whole the departmental isolation ran increasingly counter to the citizens' vital needs. The services sphere lagged behind, many complications arose in the provision of amenities for new districts, waiting lists for kindergartens increased and many criticisms made of the municipal services.

The elimination of the shortcomings was helped by the cooperation, mutual assistance and support of the city soviet and the trade union committees. A comprehensive plan for the city's socioeconomic development became a connecting link in their activity.

The soviet's standing commissions and the commissions of the trade union committees hold regular public reviews of working and living conditions and medical and cultural services and concern themselves with creating in the labor collectives an atmosphere of high organization and intolerance of shortcomings and violations of state and labor discipline. The ispolkom and the trade union committees monitor the expenditure of enterprise social development capital for the designated purpose, in the full amount and on schedule. Fund sharing is widely practiced among enterprises and organizations in the construction of sociocultural amenities. A rest-day headquarters is in operation and a cultural prospectus of the city has been compiled with the active participation of the trade union organizations.

This is one of many examples of the interaction of the soviets and trade union organizations of the Kazakh SSR in implementing the social program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Thus we are seeing fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution that, in examining this question, noted that the joint activity of soviets and trade unions in drawing up comprehensive plans for economic and social development, mounting socialist competition, improving working and living conditions; intensifying monitoring of the observance of labor, housing and pension legislation; strengthening state and labor discipline; and carrying out mass cultural work is now widespread in the republic.

Fulfilling voters' mandates plays an important role. Here the efforts of the soviets and the deputies merge with the concerns of the trade union committees.

Various forms of joint work between deputy groups and trade union committees have taken shape. Deputies take an energetic part in the standing production conferences.

It is the task of all who are called on to concern themselves with people's needs, to use the very rich store of experience, master the science of management and work better and more efficiently, both in terms of social duty and in terms of one's job. "The whole style of the work of party, soviet and economic organs and, of course, trade unions must be permeated by an attentive and solicitous attitude toward people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. "This attitude must become an inseparable feature of the work of every leader -- great or small."

Among the problems that particularly worry people is the provision of well-appointed housing and children's preschool establishments. As shown, for example, by an IZVESTIYA spot check in regions of Siberia and the Far East, certain soviets do not ensure proper monitoring of the fulfillment of plans for commissioning housing. And this also applies to the building of schools, kindergartens and hospitals. The capital investments for their construction are not being fully assimilated, but then many of these projects are being built by departments. Enterprise trade union organizations can actively influence the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the construction of sociocultural and consumer projects.

There is also a common concern that the material conditions for improving the socialist way of life take shape in conjunction with the development of production. An enormous area of our social policy is connected with improving the everyday life of the Soviet people and with creating the conditions for working people and their families to make sensible use of their free time for the benefit of themselves and society. The 26th party congress noted that the expansion of the production and improvement of the quality of consumer goods and the development of the services sphere are now assuming prime significance, for these are issues of the everyday life of millions and millions of people. A number of the country's republics, krays and oblasts have accumulated useful experience in cooperation between the soviets and trade union organizations in increasing the production of consumer goods via local resources. There are also several examples of fine work by the services sphere. It is important to make these examples common property.

In solving the present-day problems of the economy and culture and of boosting the people's well-being the soviets must always be guided by the Leninist instructions that the trade unions have been and remain the closest and permanent associate of the state power in implementing the tasks of socialist and communist building. Improving cooperation with the trade unions will help to further strengthen the ties between the soviets and the labor collectives and to deepen and consistently develop Soviet socialist democracy.

KISELEV WRITES ON IDEOLOGY, EDUCATION OF YOUTH

PM150847 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 January publishes on page 3 a 3,000-word article by T. Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Party Life: The Quality of Ideological Work" and entitled "Young People's Moral Formation." Discussing the "Formation of Communist Morality" in young people and their ideological education, particularly through work, Kiselev notes that "the prime concern of the republic's party organizations has been and remains the development in young people of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, which is the main source of communist moral ideals." He goes on:

"The formation of communist conviction in young men and women becomes particularly topical in connection with the aggravation of the class struggle in the international arena. The ideological adversary realizes that the strength of socialism lies in the masses' awareness — in their conscientious labor, ardent patriotism and proletarian internationalism. That is why imperialist propaganda is making truly unprecedented efforts to erode the class consciousness of the working people of the socialist countries, particularly the young people."

After outlining the various forms of ideological education employed in the Komsomol political network, Kiselev states: "An important place in young people's spiritual formation is taken by Soviet literature and art. The varied activity of the cultural enlightenment institutions and sports organizations designed to provide young people with interesting leisure activities also helps to improve moral education. The party and Komsomol committees and ideological institutions of Minsk, Novopolotsk, Pinsk and a number of other cities and rayons in the republic are seeking to encompass every microrayon, district and household with their influence, to ensure that young people make useful and sensible use of their free time and to achieve a specific counteraction to any deviations from the norms of communist morality.

"The experience of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the city of Lida, Grodnenskaya Oblast, is instructive in this respect. Here paramount importance is attached to work at the working people's places of residence. Patron enterprises, institutions and educational establishments are assigned to each microrayon. Everything is done to encourage people to engage in useful occupations, to form correct tastes and interests and to reveal and develop individual abilities. Young city dwellers eagerly take part in youth clubs, creative arts associations, sports and health sections and technical creativity circles operating under house administrations. And it is no accident that the number of violations of discipline and public order and of the rules of socialist communal living has fallen markedly in Lida."

Work at people's places of residence is also done in the countryside, Kiselev notes, and says: "Everything I have said in no way means that everything is fine in our republic regarding questions of the young people's education. The formalism, banality and dryness manifested in work with young people in some places repel some young men and women and leave them in the care of the 'street,' and idle pastimes frequently merge into relapses into petit bourgeois menality such as drunkenness, hooliganism and violations of public discipline and law and order.

"The new morality is forged in a constant, uncompromising struggle against its antipodes. Everyone must bear responsibility for immoral actions. But formalism, passivity and neglect in the business of education demand resolute condemnation. In Grodnenskaya Oblast again, for instance, Lida's interesting experience in work at people's places of residence has still not been applied everywhere. The Belorussian CP Central Committee bureau recently drew the attention of the oblast's party committees and organizations to the need to enlist young men and women more actively in mass cultural work (participation in amateur artistic activity and special-interest associations) and to step up control over the work of discotheques and to improve cultural services for small and remote populated points."

Finally, Kiselev says that ensuring "the unity of ideological theory, political education, organizational and economic work" is the key to success in raising the Soviet people's consciousness to a new level.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON IMPORTANCE OF THRIFT

PM150921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Encouraging Thrift"]

[Excerpts] One of the important conditions for successfully fulfilling the plan for the second year of the 5-year plan is a strict policy of thrift in using all types of resources. This was mentioned by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum. Labor collectives are today following this rule, persistently implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress.

However there has still not been a change for the better everywhere in the utilization of material resources. One of the reasons for this is the inability to make effective use of material and moral incentives.

In a number of machine building sectors the systems under the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, for example -- excessively energy-and metal-intensive machines and equipment continue to be produced. Ore, coal oil and gas producers are not recovering the full quantity of minerals from the earth. Already the losses, finished output and energy are great. Electricity, for instance, is being used to excess by many enterprises in Cherepovets, including the nitrogen fertilizer plant and the Cherepovetsmetallurgkhimstroy association.

Output that is extremely necessary in other places remains as dead capital at many depots. Thus, as of last 1 October the Kremenchug motor vehicle plant held in reserve 5,000 tons of rolled ferrous metal over the prescribed amount and the Uralsk motor vehicle plant likewise held 3,600 tons in excess. In all, at that date enterprises under the Ministry of the Automotive Industry had accumulated stocks of goods and material assets above the norm and not credited by a bank to the tune of almost R214 million. Above-norm stocks grew considerably at enterprises under the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. Such facts must be subjected to principle-minded appraisal.

The improvement of the planning system and the whole economic machinery is a latent source of great potential for better work. However, as the CPSU Central Committee November plenum noted, we have still not managed to rid ourselves of indicators which are in essence an incitement to wastefulness. This reference is to the notorious "gross output" indicator calculated in tons of ton-kilometers and other similar indicators.

It is known that thrift is not only an economic but also a moral concept. To cultivate in members of a collective the feeling of being a thrifty proprietor and to concern oneself with their professional growth and the energetic introduction of the best people's experience is the duty of party organizations and all communists. The Kemerovskaya Oblast party organization, for instance, is doing a considerable amount of that is useful in this direction. The experience of thrifty workers here is studied in detail in the economic education system and their efforts are coordinated and directed by a staff created under the obkom. Over 600,000 workers in the Kuzbass today work on the basis of personal economy records. In resolving great and complex tasks we must not forget that the pivot of daily work must be the apparently simple and mundane matter of thrifty attitude to public wealth and the ability to make full use of everything we have. The initiative of labor collectives must be channeled toward this.

Certain economic leaders still underestimate moral incentives, pinning hopes on the power of the ruble alone. Party and trade union organizations are called on to promptly put such leaders right by seeking the correct combination of moral and material incentives.

The mass media are called on to make their own contribution to the struggle for thrift and economy. The practice of RABOCHAYA GAZETA (from the Ukraine), which regularly carries a rubric "Save Metal -- The Bread of Industry," and the Rostov newspaper Molot, which brings out a bulletin entitled Ekonomiya every quarter, for example, are worthy of imitation.

A persistent struggle for economy and thrift and the skillful and efficient utilization of resources is a matter for every worker, for every economic leader. Tireless concern about this will help to successfully fulfill the plans and pledges of the second year of the 5-year plan.

FILM TRIBUTE ON BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY RELEASED

LD151638 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- "A True Son of the Party and the People" is the name of a documentary film that has been released in Moscow.

It is devoted to the 75th birthday of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev that was extensively marked by the Soviet people and the progressive world public.

Shown in the film is the presentation to this outstanding politician of our time of the highest award -- the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" Medal of Hero of the Soviet Union and also awards of a number of other countries. These acts were an expression of the high prestige and respect won by Leonid Brezhnev by his tireless activity for the good of the people, the cause of peace and the triumph of the ideals of communism.

The film includes Leonid Brezhnev's speeches made during the presentation of the awards in which he assured that he would further spare no effort in the name of new successes of Lenin's immortal cause.

The film was made at the central studio of documentary films.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO POWER WORKERS

PM111625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] To the construction workers, assembly workers, operators, planners and machine builders and all participants in the construction of the "50-Letiye SSSR" Maryyskaya GRES and the Mary-Karakul power line.

Dear comrades:

I cordially congratulate you on your remarkable labor victory in commissioning the sixth and latest 210,000-kilowatt power unit of the first stage of the "50-Letiye SSSR" Maryyskaya GRES and the Mary-Karakul high-voltage power line.

Thanks to the selfless labor of the multinational collectives of construction workers and operators under complex natural and climatic conditions, major power installations have been built that are of great importance for the development of the production forces of the Turkmen SSR and other central Asian republics. This is yet another convincing example of the indestructible friendship of our country's peoples.

The successes achieved were possible because of the broad development of the collectives' creative initiative, the skillful use of socialist competition and the experiences of production pacemakers and of the Turkmen republic party organization's great organizational and political work.

I express confidence that you will continue to work honorably for the good of our great motherland and will make a weighty contribution to fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

I wish you, dear comrades, further successes in work, good health and personal happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PONOMAREV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND EDUCATION CONGRESS

LD121244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Ways of implementing the program outlined by the party for the further development of national education and science in the present 5-year plan are being discussed at the congress which opened in Moscow today of the trade union of workers in education, higher education and scientific institutions. Taking part in the work of the congress are Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Makeyev and Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of ministries and departments; and responsible party officials.

RASHIDOV CHAIRS MEETING ON SERVICES IN UZBEK SSR

WA041750 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the republic Council for Enhancing the Standard of Consumer Services, chaired by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, was held 30 November in Tashkent.

A report was received on the work of the Surkhandarinskaya Oblast Council for Enhancing Consumer Services. It was delivered by Obkom Secretary Kh. Khaliyarov. It was observed that hundreds of thousands of square meters of housing and many schools, preschool establishments and hospitals had been built in the oblast in the last 5-year period. House-building cooperatives operate in the cities and rural localities, and more than 150 homesteads, whose inhabitants have been resettled in well-appointed communities, were liquidated. Questions of maternity and child protection and an improvement in medical services are constantly given close attention and specially monitored.

At the same time, mention was made of the need to step up the fight against vestiges of the past in everyday life and against religious rites. It is necessary to make fuller use of the possibilities of the cultural establishments and press and radio broadcasting and to exercise strict supervision of implementation of recommendations adopted by the oblast council. Participants in the meeting recommended the organization and extensive development in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast of socialist competition to turn centers of population into cities and communities of communist labor, high culture and model public order. It is essential to strive for the high efficacy of all forms, methods and means of ideological influence on the masses in the light of the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education" and to pay special attention to an intensification of the ideological, labor and moral education of the youth.

The council received and discussed the reports of M.T. Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and A.M. Ilyukhin, minister of municipal services of the Uzbek SSR, on measures to further improve the upkeep of housing, social and everyday cultural facilities and administrative buildings in the republic. These questions are constantly monitored by local party and soviet authorities. The level of amenities and municipal provision of the cities and villages has risen.

At the same time, there are also essential shortcomings in this important work. The maintenance of and major repairs to housing are sometimes performed behind time and at low quality, the planned deadlines are not kept and the material-technical support for repair and maintenance leaves much to be desired. Certain ministries and departments with available accommodation fail to adopt the necessary measures to maintain houses in good working order.

The recommendations adopted by the council provide for the increased responsibility of housing workers and the tenants for preserving housing, improving the activity of the maintenance-construction organizations, strengthening their production base and citywide reviewing of the upkeep of houses. It is proposed to extend the retail trade in roofing, finishing and other materials, sanitary engineering equipment and articles for the maintenance of apartments by the public itself.

The meeting examined the progress in fulfilling plans for the construction of housing and social and everyday cultural facilities in the republic. Reports were delivered by S.A. Omerov and N.R. Radzhabov, ministers of construction and rural construction of the Uzbek SSR; I.A. Ashurov, chairman of the Uzkolkhozstroy; I.Kh. Dzhurabekov, minister of land reclamation and water resources of the republic; N.R. Khamrayev, chief of the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy; T.A. Alimov and U.A. Asatov, chairmen of Tashkentskiy and Bukharskiy Oblispolkoms; and T.N. Nabiyev, chief of the Glavtashkentstroy.

Although the scale of the construction of housing and social and everyday cultural facilities in the republic is growing constantly, it was pointed out during the discussion, there are still many unsolved questions in this field. The timetables for the installation of apartment houses, schools and preschool establishments in Tashkentskaya and Bukharskaya Oblasts are not being adhered to, and a particularly pronounced lag has been allowed to occur in the introduction of new hospitals and clinics. There has been a decline in the rate of construction of such facilities by the republic Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Glavtashkentstroy and Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy and certain other ministries and departments. This is the case because there has been a slackening of supervision of the progress of installation of housing and everyday cultural facilities, and due exactingness is not being displayed with respect to observance of timetables and the high quality of their construction. The council recommended the adoption of urgent measures providing for unconditional fulfillment of the plan for the present year for the installation of housing, schools, preschool establishments and other social and everyday cultural facilities in the republic.

A speech was delivered at the council meeting by Sh.R. Rashidov.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at this plenum, which clearly point the way to the successful implementation of the program for an unswerving rise in Soviet people's standard of living outlined by the 26th party congress, should now be made the basis of our entire work, Sh.R. Rashidov emphasized. Daily attention to the organization of consumer services under the conditions of mature socialism is a profoundly party and paramount concern. Great social and economic significance is attached to a solicitous attitude toward housing and concern for the preservation of everyday cultural establishments and administrative buildings. Their repair and maintenance need to be put on a firm industrial footing, and we must put an end to the fragmentation and separation that exist here, concentrate repair-maintenance services and prevent its assets and resources from being diverted to other purposes.

The republic is allocated large-scale capital investments. It is a matter of honor for us to ensure their assimilation in full. We have every possibility for an unswerving increase in the construction and commissioning of housing, schools and preschool establishments, hospitals and other facilities directly related to an improvement in everyday life and a rise in people's well-being. The task is to build and commission these facilities evenly, extensively utilizing progressive construction methods and developing the production base. It is essential to raise even higher in this matter the mobilizing role of the republic party organizations, soviet authorities and the public.

Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen participated in the council meeting.

RASHIDOV SPEAKS AT MEETING ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

WA111100 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Report on a festive meeting in Tashkent devoted to the greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in connection with fulfillment by the republic of enhanced socialist pledges in the first year of the 5-year plan in procuring 6 million tons of cotton, including excerpts from speech by Sh.R. Rashidov]

[Excerpts] The farmers of Uzbekistan gained a great labor victory in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Answering with deeds the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbek Communist Party Congress, and setting a watch in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the workers of the republic fulfilled ahead of schedule the high socialist pledges adopted for sales to the state of cotton raw material, grain, vegetables, grapes, melon crops and other farming produce.

Despite the extremely adverse weather conditions, the motherland received 6 million tons of Uzbekistan's "white gold." Such are the results from the undeviating implementation of the party's Leninist agrarian policy and the selfless efforts of kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers and all workers in the republic, where everyone rightly considers himself a cotton grower.

For this reason, it was with a sense of special joy and pride in the work of the golden hands of the cotton growers that Uzbekistan accepted the greetings from CPSU Central Committee Politburo General Secretary Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the workers in the rural and water economies, workers in industrial enterprises, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all the workers of the Uzbek SSR in connection with the overfulfillment of enhanced socialist pledges for 1981 for the sale of 6 million tons of cotton.

On 24 November in the festively decorated House of Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR imeni V.I. Lenin a ceremonial meeting took place of representatives of the workers devoted to the greeting of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in connection with the labor victory of the farmers of Uzbekistan. The hall was filled with leading workers and innovators in agricultural and industrial production and representatives of the party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol aktivs of the republic.

The meeting was opened by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

With great enthusiasm, an honorary presidium was elected, made up of the CPSU Central Committee Leninist Politburo led by the outstanding political and state figure of the age, ardent warrior of peace and fighter for the happiness of the peoples of the world, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, was given the floor.

Speech of Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov

Dear comrades and friends! Glorious cotton growers!

Today I would like to address every worker, every inhabitant of our republic, because everyone, sparing no effort, during the hot days of this laboring cotton harvesting made a worthy contribution to achieving the 6 million tons of Uzbek cotton.

A great and very important victory has been achieved. With a sense of legitimate pride, Soviet Uzbekistan reported to its own CPSU and the Soviet Government that the cotton grown had been harvested and that the high socialist pledges for the sale and delivery to the state of other agricultural output had been fulfilled and overfulfilled.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has warmly congratulated the party organizations on the occasion of this glorious labor victory by all the workers.

To stormy applause, Sh.R. Rashidov read aloud the text of the letter of greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The brilliant and inspiring words of the greeting are a powerful stimulus for the accomplishments of tomorrow. The workers and kolkhoz farmers and the laboring intelligentsia of Uzbekistan are filled with resolve to work even better, even more productively, and to complete in a worthy manner this first year of the new 5-year plan -- the year of the historic 26th CPSU Congress -- and to complete reliable work in advance to accelerate our advance during 1982.

Agricultural workers and all the workers of Uzbekistan express their profound thanks and warm gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the high appraisal of their labor he made at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and for his greetings in connection with the fulfillment of socialist pledges to sell to the state cotton, grain, vegetables, melon crops, grapes and other farming produce.

This past year was not an easy one for agricultural workers. A late spring and cool summer brought torrential rains, hail damage and runoff water and caused much material harm and repeatedly forced the cotton growers to reseed and protect literally each hectare of sowing from the caprices of the weather. It seems as if the weather had set itself the aim of testing the strength of the spirit, persistence and fortitude of the cotton growers.

The success achieved at the finish of the 10th 5-Year Plan has been consolidated. We have good grounds for talking about a new tradition that has been engendered by the golden hands of the Uzbek cotton growers. This tradition is to gladden the beloved motherland with a harvest of 6 million tons every year.

We offer warm thanks to the vehicle operators who have won deserved glory as the guardsmen of the fields. Thanks to their skill and their dedicated shock work, 4 million tons of the "white gold" were gathered by machines.

In our country the union of the sickle and the hammer has symbolized the relations of friendship between the workers of the city and the countryside. The strength of this union has again been brilliantly confirmed by the harvest of 1981. Machine builders and chemists, oil workers and power engineers and workers in other industrial sectors made their own weighty contribution to the common victory. Thanks to their purposefulness and persistence, power agricultural machinery, up-to-date means of transportation, and above-plan tons of fuel and mineral fertilizers were sent to the sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

Workers in other sectors of agricultural production also marked the year of the 26th CPSU Congress with outstanding indicators.

For the first time the grain growers produced 3 million tons of grain and fulfilled ahead of schedule their enhanced socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. Rice growers and corn growers distinguished themselves by growing record harvests.

High socialist pledges for the procurement of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, melon crops, grapes, kenaf, karakul and wool were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The program for the accelerated development of animal husbandry has become a combat program for action. It has been embodied maturely in the business of milkmaids, cattleyard workers, shepherds and those preparing animal feed. The number of cattle and poultry have increased and their productiveness improved. Procurement of livestock farming products is moving at a faster rate than last year.

Our industry has achieved good successes at the start of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Uzbekistan's industrial workers have insured a further growth in production and improvement in technical-economic indicators. The plan for the first 10 months of the year was overfulfilled, and compared with last year the total volume of output increased 6.6 percent. Workers in capital construction, transportation and communications and other sectors of the economy have achieved new successes. The dynamic and steady development of the national economy is enabling us to solve successfully the tasks for further raising the material and spiritual level of the Soviet people.

Today we are justifiably proud of what has been achieved. But our pride should also have nothing in common with conceit or complacency. Not to rest on what has been achieved but, relying on the experience gained and utilizing all reserves, to move forward and achieve more -- this is what the party teaches us.

We must solve tasks of gigantic proportions in 1982 and in the 5-year plan as a whole. These tasks were formulated in the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the brilliant speech, wise in the way of Lenin, made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, and the documents of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session. They orient us toward the fastest possible transfer of the national economy on to an intensive path of economic development. They oblige us to improve in every possible way the efficiency and quality of work, to improve the economic mechanism more rapidly, to accelerate scientific and technical progress, and to make fuller use of leading experience and the broad opportunities for production and scientific-technical potential.

Field and farm workers have to reach new heights. Next year our masters of the "white gold" must again produce a record harvest, and over the 5-year plan give the motherland at least 30 million tons of cotton.

The food program outlined by the party will require much effort and energy from our grain growers, livestock farmers, vegetable growers, horticulturalists and viticulturalists. It is quite within their power to sharply increase volumes of production and procurement. The road to success here lies via the rational utilization of land and capital investments and water and labor resources, full implementation of crop rotation and increased rates of scientific and technical progress.

The following, who spoke at the meeting, expressed warm gratitude to our motherland's CPSU, the Soviet Government and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their tireless concern for the people's well-being and the burgeoning of the economies and cultures of all the fraternal republics, for the enormous help given to Uzbekistan in the development of all sectors of the national economy, and primarily the cotton growers, and for their daily attention to the people growing the "white gold": A.K. Karimov, first secretary of Bukhara Obkom; V.A. Antonov, second secretary of Tashkent Obkom; Ongarbay Kurbaniyazov, director of the Sovkhoz imeni Chapayev in Kungradskiy Rayon, Karakalpak ASSR; Dzhavat Kuchiyev, chairman of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Komsomolskiy Rayon, Sydarinskaya Oblast; fitter V.A. Dolzhenkov from the Tashkent Tractor Plant; and Dono Akramova, a student at the Tashkent State Medical Institute.

It was noted at the meeting that the workers of Uzbekistan have adopted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the instructions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as a combat program for shock effort and as a specific guide for action. Those speaking said that there is today no more important or honorable task for the workers of the city and the countryside and for each labor collective than inspired work to multiply successes in the building of communism and to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

To applause, those at the meeting unanimously adopted a letter of greetings to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing the thoughts and feelings of all of the workers of Uzbekistan and their boundless devotion to the cause of the party and the people. The text of the letter was read by N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

The following also attended the ceremonial meeting at the House of Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR: members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Ye. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, L.P. Grekov, T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, A.A. Khodzhayev, K. Kamalov, N.M. Makhmudova, L.N. Melkumov; Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium G.M. Orlov; and Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers R.Kh. Abdullayeva, K.A. Akhmedov, R.S. Ashuraliyev, V.P. Yesin and A.R. Khodzhayev.

SHEVARDNADZE AT GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

WA041245 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Georgia's scientists see as their main task a quest for ways to make efficient use of the republic's powerful scientific potential in accomplishing the party's magnificent plans, further raising the quality of basic and applied research and strengthening science's ties to production.

The main directions of the work of the republic's scientists in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU and Georgian Communist Party Congresses, the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions of the speech there of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the decisions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Fourth Plenum were discussed at a 2-day general assembly of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, which concluded on 1 December. It was devoted to the election of a new Georgian Academy of Sciences Presidium.

The assembly was opened by introductory remarks from Ye.K. Kharadze, president and member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

A big speech at the assembly was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He noted Georgian scientists' great contribution to the republic's achievements in all areas of the economy and in building communism and the active participation of the Academy of Sciences and its research subdivisions in preparations for the upcoming Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum on questions of science and scientific-technical progress.

With the active support of our science, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, the republic is currently experiencing a period of powerful upsurge. This applies to almost all walks of life. Our main concern and the foundation of everything was and remains the socialist economy. Therefore, the first thing that needs to be mentioned today is the very significant changes in the development of the national economy.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized that highly encouraging trends had evolved in the development of the economy and that the labor productivity growth rate planned for the republic was considerably above the union average. It is gratifying that positive shifts and changes are occurring not spasmodically but rhythmically. Stable development is characteristic of the republic's entire national economic complex.

The speaker noted the high rate of industrial development. This applies primarily to its traditional sectors. There have been many innovations and new fields have been created in a number of sectors of the economy. Certain successes have also been achieved in agriculture. The Georgian SSR is one of the country's leaders in agricultural production development rate in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans.

Quite a high standard of construction has been achieved, and the work of transport and other sectors of the economy is improving.

All of these successes have been possible largely as a result of the integration of the national economy and science. It is this trend, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, that, although possibly not yet predominant everywhere and in all things, has not only produced the first shoots but also the first fruit.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized that never has scientific thought been embodied in this industrial sector or another to the extent that is observed today in machine building and, in particular, in such of its progressive sectors as instrument making, electronics, electrical engineering and machine-tool building. Many types of these products have been executed at a level such that they are capable of competing with products manufactured in the world's advanced countries. Great credit here is due our science and the distinctly expressed integration of the economy, particularly industry, and scientific thought. This trend can also be observed in agriculture, although the efforts of the scientists and experienced workers here are not yet united as closely as might be wished.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized that a principal concern of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is the quest for new paths that will contribute to the even greater extension of the integration of science and production. The future of the republic's economy is seen precisely in the assertion of this trend. And not only of the economy; the future of science depends on the strength of our economy, for today's science needs a powerful material-technical base and requires large capital investment, and without this, talk of the broad scale of science is pointless. It is this strong economy and integration of the economy and science that create the best conditions for the development of the economy and of science as well.

The speech pointed to the need to find ways and means that will create conditions ensuring that each sphere of science has a vital interest in the development of the economy and the economy, in turn, in the development of science. Scientists and collectives of the scientific research institutes must probe problems of the economy in greater depth, display more concrete interest in the development of this sector or the other and therby create a definite material basis for a continued upsurge in the scientific field.

We would like to see science, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, particularly the scientific research institutes of applied importance, participate actively in the process of reorganizing the economy. Union practice, world practice and the practice of our republic testify that such ways and means exist. In Georgia this problem could be tackled at a high level. All the establishments of the Academy of Sciences have the opportunity -- I refer to the material technical base -- to develop optimally, maneuver resources and have their own funds for encouraging the authors of the most highly efficient and fruitful scientific works without putting all scientists on the same level -- those who work highly productively and those from whom the returns are low. Highly efficient scientific labor should be encouraged and stimulated.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze mentioned the successes of scholars working in the field of the social sciences and the humanities and culture. The present level of development of the humanities and the great achievements of Georgian philosophers, psychologists, historians, ethnographers, economists, men of letters, linguists and others is contributing to a large extent to the burgeoning of the Georgian cinema, theater, fine arts, literature and musical culture.

Having noted the considerable achievements in the struggle to overcome negative phenomena, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized that much still remains to be done in this field. Certain shortcomings, he said, have proven more complex and more deeply rooted than we had supposed. We wish primarily to influence man's consciousness so that he can see the standards of the Soviet way of life and so that his highest goal is service to the people and honest labor. We are not yet satisfied with the work in this sphere and expect much from our scholars. Therefore, in the future we hope for the even greater support of the Academy of Sciences and all scientists of Georgia, since our future work will be based not so much on quantitative changes as on qualitative, deep-lying processes. Science should be our principal ally and our main support in the struggle for a continued upsurge in the people's well-being.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress that building a new society without science is simply inconceivable. This indicates that everyone must turn to face science. Georgia's scientists should be in the vanguard of the national struggle of scientific-technical progress and communist creation.

On behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, in conclusion Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze thanked the republic's scientists for their great and important labor, expressed confidence that with their active work the republic would reach even greater heights and wished them strong health and new successes in the development of national science.

The election of president, vice president and secretary-academician of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences followed.

Ye.K. Kharadze, member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, was reelected president of the republic Academy of Sciences.

S.V. Durmishidze, A.S. Prangishvili, G.N. Dhibladze and N.A. Landiya, members of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, were elected vice presidents. E.A. Sekhniashvili, corresponding member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, was elected acting secretary-academician of the republic Academy of Sciences.

Department secretary-academicians were elected at general assemblies of the departments of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences and were confirmed by the general assembly of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

A.L. Tsagareli, member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, was confirmed as secretary-academician of the Department of Earth Sciences; V.V. Makhaldiani, member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, as secretary-academician of the Department of Applied Mechanics and Control Processes; G.V. Tsitsishvili, member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, as secretary-academician of the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering; L.K. Tabuniya, member of the republic Academy of Sciences, as secretary-academician of the Department of Biology; T.N. Oniani, member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, as secretary-academician of the Department of Physiology and Experimental Medicine; and Sh.V. Dzidziguri, member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, as secretary-academician of the Department of Language and Literature. M.K. Daraseliya and A.M. Apakidze, corresponding members of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, were elected acting secretary-academicians of the departments of problems of agricultural science and social sciences.

A new Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium was elected. It is composed of Ye.K. Kharadze, S.V. Durmishidze, A.S. Prangishvili, G.N. Dzhibladze, N.A. Landiya, A.L. Tsagareli, V.V. Makhaldiani, G.V. Tsitsishvili, L.K. Gabuniya, T.N. Oniani, Sh.V. Dzidziguri, I.V. Abashidze, E.L. Andronikashvili, R.R. Dvali, A.A. Dzidziguri, V.D. Kupradze and V.M. Okudzhava, members of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, and E.A. Sekhniashvili, M.K. Daraseliya and A.M. Apakidze, corresponding members of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The general assembly made certain changes and amplifications to the current statutes of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

A report was then delivered by A.L. Guniya, director of the Institute of Economy and Law and member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, on the subject "Labor Productivity Growth and the Increased Efficiency of the Economy -- Most Important Factors in Continued Development of the Georgian SSR's Social Production."

This concluded the general assembly of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

RASULOV SPEAKS AT PLAN FULFILLMENT MEETING

WA110950 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 6 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Report on 5 December ceremonial meeting in Dushanbe devoted to letter of greetings from L.I. Brezhnev]

[Text] The fall of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan has presented our republic's rural workers with a generous harvest. Implementing the magnificent program of the country's socioeconomic development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and extensively developing effective socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans and pledges of the year and the 5-year plan as a whole and a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the rural workers coped ahead of schedule with fulfillment of the high socialist pledges for the sale to the state of raw cotton, grain, vegetables, potatoes, grapes, fruit, silkworm cocoons, geraniums and other agricultural products.

Having counterposed a high standard of farming, experience and skill to the bad weather, the cotton growers cultivated a huge harvest and provided the motherland with more than 924,000 tons of "white gold." This is the result of the selflessness of the machine operators, irrigators, pickers and farm specialists and of the great deal of organizing work locally, ideological support for the cotton harvest and the assistance of the city dwellers.

The more costly the victory, the more valuable the award. It was with a feeling of pride in the farmers' labor success that the republic welcomed the greetings of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the workers of agriculture and water management, scientists and specialists, workers of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies and all working people of the Tadzhik SSR in connection with fulfillment of the socialist pledges.

The high evaluation of the labor of the multithousand-strong army of farmers was a new stimulus to an increase in labor and creative activity and a guarantee that higher harvests of cotton and other agricultural crops will be obtained and elicited in the heart of each worker a desire to work even better and even more efficiently and make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the party's food program.

The republic Political Education Center was decked out in streamers of red cotton. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Tadzhikistan's working people devoted to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings was held here on 5 December.

Pacesetters and innovators of agricultural and industrial production, figures of science, and representatives of party, soviet, management, trade union and Komsomol aktivs of the republic were assembled in the hall.

A.D. Dadabayev, I.F. Dedov, R.N. Nabiyev, Ye.I. Perventsev, Yu.I. Polukarov, D.R. Rasulov, A.Kh. Khaydarov, M.Kh. Kholov, V.Ye. Novichkov, Sh. Sultanov and Yu. Shakarimov, members and candidate members of the Tadhzhik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; N.Z. Zaripova, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; R.G. Gafurov, A.N. Maksumov, R.Yu. Yusufbekov and K.M. Makhkamov, deputy chairmen of the republic Council of Ministers; A.P. Romanovskiy, executive of the CPSU Central Committee; and celebrated workers of city and countryside constituted the presidium.

The meeting was opened by M.Kh. Kholov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

With great enthusiasm, whose assembled unanimously elected the Leninist CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by the outstanding political figure and statesman of the present day, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, honorary presidium.

The floor was given to D.R. Rasulov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee.

Dear Comrades! Today is a triumphant, exciting day for the rural workers of Tadzhikistan and all working people of the republic. This universal joy has been brought about by a splendid event -- the greetings of our dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the republic's successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in the sale to the state of raw cotton and other agricultural products.

Having read out the greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the stormy applause of those assembled, D.R. Rasulov continued:

The warm, inspiring words of greeting -- of this political document, which is exceptionally important for us, of great mobilizing force -- and the high evaluation of the selfless labor of the republic's farmers evoke a feeling of patriotic pride and a surge of new force and energy aimed at new accomplishments in the name of implementing the party's plans.

On behalf of the participants in today's ceremonial meeting and on behalf of all workers of the republic, permit me to express the most ardent and cordial gratitude to our party's Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for such a high evaluation of Tadzhik farmers' labor contribution to implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, for the constant attention to and concern for the republic's development and for everything that is being done for the Soviet people. Permit me on your behalf also to convey to our dear Leonid Ilich, true standardbearer of the cause of the great Lenin, outstanding present-day political figure and statesman and relentless fighter for peace and social progress, the most cordial congratulations and best wishes in connection with his approaching birthday and successful completion of the visit to the FRG. The results of this noble mission have been received with profound satisfaction and optimism by all of the Soviet people.

The republic's rural workers have made a confident start to the new 5-year plan and are completing its first year with good results. Under this year's exceptionally difficult weather conditions, a big harvest of cotton and other crops was cultivated, which ensured fulfillment of the socialist pledges, and the harvesting was performed in an organized fashion.

As of today more than 934,000 tons of raw cotton, of which 286,700 are of the most valuable fine-fiber varieties, have arrived at the cotton-acceptance centers. Some 77 percent of the procured cotton has been accepted as first industrial grade.

The official quota for grain was considerably overfulfilled; more than 100,000 tons were procured. Considerable successes were scored in increasing the production of other agricultural products. Vegetable growers, horticulturalists and viticulturists worked well. They procured 233,000 tons of vegetables, 101;000 tons of fruit, 167,000 tons of grapes, 77,000 tons of potatoes and 65,000 tons of melon crops, considerably above the socialist pledges. Supplies of fruit and vegetable products to all-union stocks were over and above the plan. More than 100,000 tons of fresh vegetables, fruit, grapes and melon crops were shipped out.

Some 24,800 tons of geraniums and 4,000 tons of silkworm cocoons were delivered to the state by the republic's farms.

Securing a growth in the number and productiveness of livestock, the animal husbandry workers are struggling persistently to fulfill socialist pledges. The fodder base has been strengthened. The quota for coarse fodder procurement was overfulfilled. More succulent fodder has been laid by than last year.

Positive results have been achieved in the development of the entire agrarian-industrial complex, in the strengthening of its material-technical base and in increasing the efficiency and quality of work. Preliminary calculations show that the gross agricultural product is more than seven percent greater than average annual production in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The social questions of the countryside are being tackled in accordance with the directives of the 26th CPSU and 19th Tadzhik Communist Party Congresses. All this is convincing evidence that the long-term agrarian program geared to an improvement in the supply of industry with raw material and the population with food, as outlined by the party, is being implemented persistently and purposefully in the republic.

Remembering today all the stages of the struggle for the harvest, we pay profound tribute to the courage, organization and skill of the rural workers and their unbending will and fidelity to their word given to the party and the motherland. Everyone made his contribution, and victory was won by common efforts merged in one. Approximately 439,000 tons of raw cotton were sold the state by the cotton growers of Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast, 271,200 of which were of the fine-fiber varieties. Leninabadskaya Oblast produced more than 237,000 tons, Kulyabskaya Oblast over 150,000 tons and the rayons of republic jurisdiction roughly 98,000 tons.

Models of selfless labor were displayed by cottonfield workers of Matchinskiy, Yavanskiy, Dzhilikulskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Moskovskiy, Voseyskiy, Barkharskiy, Kolkhozabadskiy, Kumsangirskiy, Zafarobodskiy, Kommunisticheskiy, Tursunzadevskiy, Leninskiy, Pyandzhskiy, Kulyabskiy, Kanibadamskiy, Dangarinskiy, Sovetskiy and Isfarinskiy Rayons, who overfulfilled the socialist pledges.

The potato growers of Dzhirgatalskiy, Garmskiy and Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayons and the vegetable growers, horticulturalists and viticulturists of Leninabadskaya, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya and Kulyabskaya Oblasts and a number of rayons of republic jurisdiction worked with high returns.

This year, with its unusual conditions, provided us with a multitude of examples of truly mass labor heroism, I greatly regret that it is impossible here to list all our best brigades, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and name the thousands and thousands of pacesetters -- brigade leaders, machine operators, irrigators, agronomists and stockbreeders, all those whose persistent labor was a model for all and an inspiring example of service to the motherland.

Warm thanks to you, dear comrades!

There was an increase in the role and practical assistance of the scientists and specialists in the struggle to obtain a big harvest under this year's extremely difficult conditions. The success that was scored would have been impossible without the precise interaction of the workers of water management and the plant-protection service, transportation workers and road builders, procurement officials and agricultural aviation.

This year was marked by a further strengthening of the relations of city and countryside. Impressive assistance in the harvesting was rendered by our glorious, industrious youth -- students and trainees -- and their instructors -- teachers of educational institutions -- and the residents of the cities and rayon centers.

A great deal of work on mobilizing the rural workers for shock labor, developing socialist competition and disseminating progressive experience was performed by our ideological fighters and mass information media.

In this ceremonial atmosphere, most heartfelt words have to be said about our proven friends in traditional interrepublic socialist competition -- the agricultural workers of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia and Turkmenistan. The constant exchange of experience, the friendly advice and recommendations that we exchange in the course of mutual inspections and their fraternal benevolence have always been an important help in our work and an ingredient of success. In the name of the common cause we will continue to display constant concern for the development and extension of this competition.

We are all today under the ineradicable impression of the results of the recent CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the striking, programmatic speech at this plenum of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which concentrated the entire package of complex and critical tasks that have to be tackled and showed the ways and means of achieving the outlined goals.

These tasks, one of which is solution of the food problem, are difficult and wide-ranging and demand the precise interaction of all sectors of the economy.

"...To cope with them successfully," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech, "it is necessary to undergird the plan figures with economic and organizational-political measures guaranteeing their accomplishment. Organization, efficiency and discipline -- these are indispensable demands both centrally and locally. It is from this angle that we must organize the activity of all party, state and management authorities." The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, the propositions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and the material of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session are a comprehensive, concrete action program determining the tasks of each labor collective and all participants in social production. And primary among these is not only the unconditional fulfillment but also overfulfillment of the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. Everything should be subordinated to this goal.

Unanimously approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session, the working people of our republic, like all Soviet people, the speaker went on to emphasize, have embarked with great enthusiasm and growing creative energy on practical implementation of the party's plans. Tens and hundreds of labor collectives and thousands of pacesetters are reporting completion of the annual plans and have begun work toward the second year of the 5-year plan.

The agricultural year is drawing to a close, and its main results are already known. The main one, of course, is the republic's fulfillment of its socialist pledges. No less important is the fact that the courage and persistence of our rural workers in surmounting the consequences of the elements were displayed with new force and their ability, relying on the latest field-management achievements and progressive experience, to obtain big and stable harvests under the most unfavorable conditions was confirmed once again. There is a multitude of such examples. We will continue to speak of them repeatedly.

The present year was also a serious test for the republic's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities, a test they passed with honor, and they displayed an ability to tackle the most complex economic and political tasks. It is now very important to analyze the economic results comprehensively and in depth and with particular scrupulousness and derive the correct lessons from them, having done everything necessary to consolidate the positive experience that has been accumulated. Many effective ventures and initiatives were born and the arsenal of field-management methods was appreciably enriched in the struggle for the harvest. This valuable property should also serve the next harvest.

But this is just one aspect of the matter. Certain negative features were also brought to light, which must be prevented in the future. Some places were unable to properly get their bearings in the situation, reorganize field-management practices in accordance with it and mobilize all forces and potential to combat the difficulties. A consequence of this is the continuing disparity in indicators. Many rayons, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and brigades could be named that obtained a considerably lower yield than their neighbors. Consequently, it is not only a matter of the weather. Certain conclusions must be drawn from all this also.

Comrades! Our response to the inspiring words of greeting of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev must be even more efficient, highly productive labor and the successful accomplishment of the new tasks. Organizing production better and producing better -- this is what should determine the content of all work.

In agriculture it is necessary to develop work extensively to lay the foundations for a big harvest in the second year of the 5-year plan. First, it is essential to speed up everywhere in the pace of raising fall field work and to carry out this work with as high a level of performance as possible. And, where necessary, to begin the leveling of the land and organize irrigation and the procurement and delivery to the fields of local and mineral fertilizer. At the same time, it is necessary to plant new orchards and vineyards and overhaul the existing plantations. It will be necessary in the winter period to service all available equipment fully and at a high level of performance and display concern for an improvement in personnel qualifications. It is very important to make use of released manpower to reinforce the rural construction organizations and help them commission all planned projects on schedule.

I would like to dwell in particular on the state of affairs in animal husbandry. This sector is a subject of particular attention and concern for us. Things on the whole are going pretty well with the stockbreeders so far. But it is now necessary primarily to give thought to next year and examine the work of the straggling farms and those that have been at a standstill for years and are holding us back. We must no longer be reconciled to such work. All questions connected with the wintering of livestock must be put under constant supervision. It is important in this period to prevent a decline in the productiveness and number of public livestock and ensure the high production and preservation of young animals. It is necessary to check once again how the livestock is provided with fodder, deliver it where it is lacking and surround the people engaged in the wintering with concern and attention.

The party has declared animal husbandry the shock front in the countryside. This sector has been assigned a special role in implementation of the food program. We must do everything possible to make our worthy contribution to the accomplishment of this nationwide task. The present 5-year plan should be one of a considerable increase in the production of animal husbandry products in the republic.

The feat of the rural workers and the mobilizing words of the greetings should be a powerful stimulus to an improvement in the work in other sectors, D.R. Rasulov emphasized. In industry, capital construction, transportation and communications and in trade and consumer services it is necessary in the time remaining before the end of the year to do everything possible to pull up the straggling links as far as possible and, to the extent possible, improve summary indicators. We must double and triple our efforts to realize a most important party goal -- an increase in the efficiency of the national economy and its intensification. It is also essential to make better use of the available opportunities for an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, a growth in labor productivity and an increase in the manufacture and a rise in the quality of products, particularly consumer goods.

The constant implementation of all measures to ensure the rational and careful expenditure of material, fuel, electric power, raw materials and intermediate products and financial and labor resources is becoming an urgent task. It is essential to enhance the role of science, strive for more effective results of the activity of the scientific research and planning and design organizations and perform work persistently for a continued improvement in planning and management of the economy and a refinement in the style and methods of management.

The large-scale tasks outlined by the party demand of the entire republic, each oblast, each city and rayon and each labor collective a multiplication of efforts for the fuller use of all available resources and potential. Paramount significance in this connection should be given to increasing organization and efficiency and strengthening state and labor discipline in every area of production and in all spheres of management.

Our work in 1982 and throughout the 5-year plan and realization of the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress will largely depend on how successfully we implement these party directives.

A Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet session will be held in a few days that will adopt the law on the plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1982 and in 1981-1985 and will confirm the budget. It is necessary to initiate the most extensive, concrete work everywhere on the formulation of socialist pledges for the coming year, proceeding from the need for them to ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans in each area of production, factory and plant and kolkhoz and sovkhoz and with respect to all sectors as a whole.

In conclusion, D.R. Rasulov said, permit me on your behalf and on behalf of the entire 4 million-strong Tadzhik people to assure dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the Central Committee of our Communist Party that our entire experience, ability and energy will be given over completely to the noble cause of implementing the party's magnificent plans and the cause of the building of communism.

Words of sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and dear Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the warm greetings to the Tadzhik working people and for the tremendous concern for the growth of the material well-being and a rise in the cultural and spirutal living standard of the Soviet people were heard in the speeches of G.P. Pallayev, first secretary of Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom; Hero of Socialist Labor M. Makhmadalnev, deputy of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of Voseyskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin; Z.R. Abdullozade, first secretary of Zafarobodskiy Raykom; Kh. Nazarova, deputy of the republic Supreme Soviet and leader of a cotton-growing brigade of Leninskiy Rayon's XXII Partsyezd Sovkhoz; the poetess Gulrukhsor Safiyeva, secretary of the Tadzhik Writers' Union Board; S. Kayrova, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and weaver at the Dushanbe Cotton Association; Z. Zaripova, student at the Tadzhik State University imeni V.I. Lenin; and others.

A new surge of energy and creative activity, the meeting observed, has been prompted in the republic's working people by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the programmatic speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in which each line is a concrete guide to action. The speakers emphasized unanimously that the republic's working people are obliged for all their achievements to the constant concern of the Communist Party and its creative Leninist policy. And there is no more important task today than to consolidate what has been achieved, making the records of the pacesetters the norm for everyone and implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and advice of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The participants in the meeting gave assurance that the workers of city and countryside would spare no efforts, labor or energy to honorably complete the present year and create a basis for highly productive shock labor next year and in the 5-year plan as a whole. They expressed unanimous approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and its Leninist Politburo and the results of the visit to the FRG of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which confirmed anew the Soviet state's fidelity to the ideals of peace and friendship between peoples.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a letter of greetings to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which they expressed on behalf of the Tadzhik working people boundless devotion to the cause of the Leninist Party and the people.

The USSR and Tadzhik SSR national anthems rang out majestically in the hall.

ROMANOV ATTENDS 29 JAN TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

PM120939 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 31 January publishes a 1,800-word LENTASS report entitled "Trade Unions' Lofty Duty" on the 15th Leningradskaya Oblast inter-union trade union conference in Leningrad on 29 January on its front page. The conference discussed the trade unions' role in socialist society and the report notes that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, participated in the conference's work."

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 10-15 FEB

LD150330/LD160424 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10-15 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

10 February

Snow retention has been carried out on more than 500,000 hectares to date in Chuvashskaya ASSR. (0700 GMT)

A session of the Collegiate of the Kirgiz Ministry of Agriculture took place today in Frunze which considered the progress of preparation of machinery for spring and the wintering of cattle. Of the republic's 29,000 tractors, 25,000 are ready to go for work in the fields. The rest of the plowing and sowing machinery will be ready by 15 February. (1200 GMT)

Sowing of perennial grass has begun almost half a month early in the Mugan steppe of Azerbaijan. The grass will be planted on over 3,000 hectares, half again as much as last year. (1330 GMT)

11 February

Omskaya Oblast farmers are preparing 500,000 tons of seed for the spring sowing campaign. Today 99 percent of them have been brought up to high sowing conditions. In selecting grain crops, preference is being given to those high-yield varieties evolved in Siberia, where sown acreage will extend over 1 million hectares. This alone is expected to produce in addition no less than 200,000 tons of grain crops. (0700 GMT)

The Urozhaynaya grain products combine has begun sending out corn seeds to Ukrainian farms and will prepare 5,000 tons of seeds for the spring.

Harvest machinery repairs are proceeding well in Altayskiy Kray where over 80 percent of machinery and tractors is ready for field work. (1200 GMT)

12 February

Moscow Oblast farms did not work to their full potential last year but things are now improving. Of 39 rayons, 26 produced substantially higher milk yields in January compared with the same period last year. However, 13 rayons produced lower milk yields and state purchases in January were approximately 1,000 tons short of milk. (0200 GMT)

14 February

In Bryansk machine operators have already delivered 5 million tons of organic fertilizers. (2004 GMT)

15 February

Widescale sprouting of winter wheat has begun on the dryfarming lands of the Zervashanskaya valley in Uzbekistan. Topdressing of plants has now begun. (0304 GMT)

Belorussian farms are receiving new machinery for the start of spring field work, including (?nine-furrow plows), seeding machines and machines for applying fertilizer. This year over 15,000 tractors and over 10,000 trucks will be supplied in the republic. (0700 GMT)

On Oshskaya Oblast, Kirgizia, mass topdressing of winter grain from the air began today. Mineral fertilizer is to be applied on almost 300,000 hectares of winter grain in the republic as a whole. (1200 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy Kray is fully prepared for spring sowing. All agricultural machinery and seeds are ready. February did not fulfill the farmers' hopes; it brought unusually strong cold winds and severe frosts. Grain farmers are now hoping for the speedy onset of spring. (1600 GMT)